

SERVICE AT COST
SYSTEM FAVORED
FOR TROLLEY CARSRailways Commission Reports to
President — Provision Advocated for Public Ownership
Where Private Control Fails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Service at cost, and provision whereby public ownership may become effective if private ownership and control prove inadequate, are among the chief recommendations of the federal electric railways commission, in a report submitted to President Wilson. The report, which is unanimous, favors private operation for the present conditions of the industry, but would make transition to public ownership easy and practicable in order that public interests may be preserved.

To conduct a service-at-cost plan satisfactorily, it is pointed out, the street railway companies must be honest with the public and must be willing to make their affairs known to the public.

"To a certain extent," the report points out, "it removes railways from the idea of speculative gain and places them on a common-sense business basis where the people pay for the service they get and where the opportunity for large profits no longer exists, since economies and lower operating costs are reflected in reduced charges for service. When the contract once is established, the opportunity for municipal corruption is reduced to the minimum."

Reply to Critics

It is recognized that criticisms have been made of service at cost that it tends to increase costs and to promote waste and extravagance, as in the case of war-time cost-plus contracts, but it is said that this difficulty could be overcome because the valuation of the property which would be made to determine the return on capital would afford a basis for determining a purchase price in the event of such inefficient private management as would make public ownership desirable. It is not made clear, however, how advocates of public ownership could induce the public to buy an extravagantly operated property in the face of the objection, that would undoubtedly be made, that public operation would mean a great deficit and heavy taxes.

The financial troubles of the street railways, the report says, are largely of their own making—through reckless financing in their early days, neglect to amortize excess capitalization, failure to amortize normal accrued depreciation, payment of unearned dividends and neglect of ordinary maintenance, and over-building into unprofitable territory "or to promote real estate enterprises, involved sometimes with political imprudencies." Other factors not reflecting so much upon the companies are the flat rate fare system, which is considered detrimental; limited franchises, which impair credit and toward their expiration tend to cause neglect of maintenance of the property; and increased costs due to the war.

Labor Inadequately Paid

"The wages of street railway labor prior to the war were generally insufficient from the viewpoint of the living wage, and the increases in wages that have taken place since the beginning of the war have not on the average been as great as the increase in the cost of living," the report states.

Credit and cooperation are cited as the great needs of the companies. The flat rate fare system is held responsible for many street railway troubles, and it is pointed out that no other public utility has adhered to such a policy. However, zone systems as against the flat rate must be determined by conditions in individual cities, it is added.

In regard to labor, the commission points to the prevalence of strikes and lockouts and to their cost to employer, employees and public. It continues: "The conditions which recurrently bring about such interruptions of service should be treated at their roots. The employees... should have a living wage and humane hours of labor and working conditions. They should have the right to deal collectively with their employers through committees of representatives of their own selection. In all contracts and working agreements... there should be arbitration provisions under which all labor disputes which cannot be voluntarily settled shall be submitted to boards of arbitration composed of disinterested persons. The award of such a board of arbitration should be final and binding upon both parties to the controversy; for it is intolerable that the transportation service of a city should be subject to occasional paralysis, whether by strike or lockouts."

Lack of Credit
At present, the report finds, electric railways are not functioning properly for lack of credit. Economies and improvements are necessary, and in some places expansion. Special assessments for sprinkling, paving and construction and maintenance of bridges used by the public for highway purposes should be removed as far as possible, and extensions into new territories should be paid for in part by assessments on owners of real estate which is benefited, says the report.

Itney bus competition cannot be ruthlessly suppressed to help the street car lines make money, but adequate and safe service must be provided, and the community must select what form of service it wants. In most places Itney bus lines and street cars cannot exist jointly.

"The street railways are to be allowed the benefits of even a qualified monopoly... they must render service that is adequate and convenient at rates that are attractive.

"A private industry should not be subsidized by public funds unless it is imperatively necessary for the preservation of an essential service, and then only as an emergency measure."

Legal obstacles to public ownership should be removed, but it is contended that there is nothing in United States experience thus far to indicate that publicly owned lines would be better operated than privately owned ones, and for the present public ownership is considered not generally desirable or probable.

BRITISH COAL FIELD
SITUATION CRITICALMiners Voting on National Strike
Which Has Been Threatened
for September 18—Governments Plans for Country's Food

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The miners' ballot for or against a national strike begins today, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor on Saturday, and voting ends tomorrow. The result will be announced on September 2, and if it shows a two-thirds majority in favor of a strike all the coal fields will close down, beginning on September 18.

Robert Smillie, president of the Mines Federation, speaking at Wrexham in Monday, announced that, unless the government is prepared to prove that the miners' claims are not justified, or to accept these claims, there will be a stoppage in three weeks time. He added that the miners were determined now that the nation should own the mines.

It is not yet determined whether other members of the triple alliance of the miners', railwaymen's and transport workers' unions will join in the strike. A meeting is to be held on August 31 between the railway workers and transport workers and miners to decide the question. The government, through Sir Robert Home, president of the Board of Trade, is making its attitude clear. There can be no concessions, and it is making every preparation to safeguard the interests of the country in the event of a strike.

Charles A. McCurdy, the Food Controller, states that the government is looking out for two principal matters which require prompt action, namely, food supplies, and prevention of the mines being flooded. If the strike comes about, he stated that the government will do its utmost to maintain the supply of food to strikers and non-strikers alike, as it did during the railway strike.

Commenting on the readiness with which labor protested against the blockade of Russia, Mr. McCurdy points out that it seems to have no hesitation in inflicting a far more effective blockade on Great Britain by cutting off essential industrial supplies.

The miners' demands, as voted by the conference at Leamington on July 9 last, which have been rejected by the government, comprise, among other things, reduction of the recent increase of 14s. 2d. on the price of coal, and a new increase of wages for all grades of mine workers.

INDICTMENTS OPENED
IN RAILWAY ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Sealed indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury on August 5 were opened yesterday and were found to charge 41 members of the Chicago Yardmen's and the State Enginemen's Associations, and leaders of affiliated unions throughout the country, with violation of the Lever Act on two counts. Among the number are John Grunau and H. E. Reading, leaders of the two Chicago unions, who are said to have started the outlay strike last spring.

The men are to be arrested immediately and held under bond until their cases come up for trial for alleged conspiracy to interfere with the production and the transportation of the necessities of life by declaring a strike and keeping other men from working in their places.

PRINCE'S MESSAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales (Tuesday)—The following wireless message from the Prince of Wales has been received by the Governor General of Australia, Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson: "I shall never forget the first welcome of the Commonwealth. Please convey my thanks to the ministers and the whole nation who are always close to my heart." The H. M. S. Renown reached Suva after a trip of 79 hours.

SUFFRAGE ACTION
NOTICE MAILEDTennessee Governor Acts When
State Supreme Court Grants
Writ Taking Injunction Proceedings Out of Lower Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Telegrams have been received in Washington stating that notification of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution by the Tennessee Legislature was mailed in Nashville yesterday. It was sent by registered mail and is expected to arrive at the State Department late today.

Gov. A. H. Roberts certified the ratification as the Tennessee Supreme Court has granted a petition of certiorari and supersedeas, taking the injunction against Governor Roberts out of the lower courts. This, the Attorney-General said, vacated existing injunctions and left the way open for the Governor to take action.

Celebration Planned

Suffragists now regard the danger of interference with the will of the people, as expressed in ratification, as past, and arrangements are being made to conduct a celebration worthy of the victory at a mass meeting in Polk's Theater tomorrow evening. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, will arrive in Washington from Nashville tomorrow morning, bringing with her the story of the contest in the Tennessee capital, which she will relate in the evening.

The mass meeting is being arranged by the National League of Women Voters, but is intended to be a general thanksgiving for what has been accomplished in giving women the constitutional right to vote. An extensive program is being arranged. In part it is as follows:

The chaplain of the United States Senate will lead the audience in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The President of the United States will send greetings to the new women voters.

The Secretary of State will be one of the speakers.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the National League of Women Voters, will preside.

Registration of Women Voters

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Ohio, vice-chairman of the national Republican campaign committee, a suffragist of international reputation, and Miss C. Williams of Tennessee, special appointee of Governor Cox, will speak.

Replies from state attorneys-general regarding the provisions necessary for the registration and voting of the women of their states have been received from 24 of the 33 states wired to by the National Woman's Party.

The 15 full suffrage states have already provided for their women on the same basis as men.

In 17 of the 24 states, the opinion of the attorney-general is reported to be that no additional legislation will be necessary in order to allow women to vote on the same terms as men as soon as the Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, issues the proclamation announcing suffrage ratification. These states are Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Wisconsin.

The Attorney-General of Arkansas gave it as his opinion that if Tennessee has lawfully ratified the amendment a proclamation by Secretary Colby is unnecessary.

Enabling Acts in Four States

Four states, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Mississippi and Virginia, have passed enabling acts making special provision for women voters.

The Attorney-General of West Virginia and the Governor of Maryland announced that all necessary arrangements for women voters would be made in their states. The only provision necessary in West Virginia is, according to the Attorney-General, "to provide for suitable means for women's registration." One remaining state, Alabama, postpones an opinion until the return of its Attorney-General to the State.

Tennessee, Maine and Indiana have not been heard from, but since they have had presidential suffrage for some time, no difficulty in registering or voting is expected. Of Texas, with primary suffrage, the same thing is true.

Doubt remains as to the attitude of only five states, non-suffrage, from which no word has come: Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, New Jersey and Vermont.

The only two states in which there has been registration of men voters already are Maryland and Georgia, in both of which special provisions will be made for women.

Special Session Planned
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey—Thomas P. McCran, attorney-general, has ruled that no amendment to the state Constitution is necessary to permit New Jersey women to vote at the presidential election in the fall.

candidates for public office as a simple act of justice to the newly created voters of the State. The Governor agreed with those who have asked that this extra session be called and has stated that he will issue the call the moment that he receives word from Secretary Colby that ratification has been completed. The object in calling this extra session is to provide a way for the women of Maine to exercise a right and privilege that has been bestowed upon them by the nation. Another consideration which makes it desirable that the women of Maine shall cast their ballots at the state election in September is the bearing that the result of women voting in Maine will have upon the presidential elections in November.

Tennessee Governor Acts

Certification of Federal Suffrage
Amendment Sent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NASHVILLE, Tennessee—In less than an hour after Chief Justice Lansford of the Supreme Court granted a writ of supersedeas in the injunction suit against A. H. Roberts, Governor of Tennessee, and other state officials, the Governor yesterday morning signed his name to the certificate declaring that Tennessee had ratified the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. At 10:20 a. m., the certificate was in the mails on its way to Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, at Washington.

An injunction prohibiting the Governor from making the certification was issued by the Nashville Chancery Court Saturday. The Governor was advised to ignore the injunction because he is the head of a coordinate branch of the government. He declined, but the Attorney-General applied to the chief justice this morning and the injunction was superseded. Along with the certificate of the Governor was a certified copy of the House and Senate journals showing that the Senate ratified without question, and that a majority of the members of the House voted for ratification.

The only question is whether the motion to reconsider entered by the opposition should have been disposed of. The motion was to come up Saturday, but it was frustrated because 38 members of the House broke a quorum by running away to Alabama. In Tennessee the constitution requires two-thirds of the entire membership to make up a quorum in either House.

Ratificationists regard the matter as settled and they are confident that Secretary Colby will proclaim the amendment as the law of the land within a few hours. The Senate yesterday was considering an order citing before the bar of the Senate a deputy sheriff who served the injunction on the clerk of the Senate when notice came that the Chief Justice had granted the writ of supersedeas.

Victory Claimed

Miss Hay Thinks Opponents Can
Only Delay Women's Voting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The cause of woman suffrage has been definitely and legally won by the action of the Tennessee Legislature in ratifying the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in the opinion of Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City League of Women Voters, who discussed the Tennessee situation yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Ratification has not been defeated in Tennessee, not at all," said Miss Hay. "The injunction restraining certification of the action of the Legislature is simply one of the tactics used by filibusters who want to prolong the time before the law can go into effect."

"I think, too, that Senator Underwood of Alabama has played an active part in this anti-ratification litigation, as he does not want the women of Alabama to vote this fall. He is up for reelection and as he has always opposed woman suffrage naturally he dreads the woman vote. There is a similar situation in Connecticut. Senator Brandegee has always been a bitter opponent of suffrage and he is seeking reelection this fall."

Ruling on Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey—Thomas P. McCran, attorney-general, has ruled that no amendment to the state Constitution is necessary to permit New Jersey women to vote at the presidential election in the fall.

LABOR CRISIS AT
TRANSVAAL MINES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Tuesday)—A crisis has arisen as a result of the "wee-end" strike of engineers employed at the gold mines. The closing of two shafts of the Kleinfontein mine has been ordered. This may cause a stoppage on the Far East Rand. Engine drivers have consented to pump on nine mines, if overtime is paid. On the East Rand, in the case of proprietary mines and four other low-grade mines, where overtime rates have been refused, the Engine Drivers Association has recommended the men to work without remuneration in the interests of the community. Concern is expressed that the position may involve further trouble, and possibly a great diminution of the gold output.

SUGAR CONTINUES
DOWNWARD TRENDDepartment of Justice Refutes
Statements of Its New York
Agent and Reiterates Plan
to Deny Aid to Speculators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Assertions that the drop in the price of sugar will not last are not borne out by the market quotations and prospects here and elsewhere. Washington retail markets yesterday were quoting sugar at 15 cents, a 2-cent drop from the previous day. A few stores sold it at 14 cents a pound. The Department of Justice yesterday reiterated its intention of refusing aid to sugar speculators caught in the crash. Sugar is lower now than at any time since the reported "sugar famine" sent prices soaring some months ago. The department repudiated the statements given out by John B. Floyd, Department of Justice agent in New York, to the effect that he was acting under orders in cooperating with the dealers, as unauthorized.

Sugar Decline Continues

Price Drops Despite Opinion of the
Federal Agent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Despite the belief of John B. Floyd, special agent of the Department of Justice dealing with the sugar situation, that sugar prices, under cooperative measures discussed by refiners and wholesalers in conference with him, would become stabilized, there is every indication that they are going lower, for the benefit of the consumer, if not for the benefit of those legitimate and speculative interests which find themselves with quantities of sugar on their hands which they bought at higher prices on a contract basis.

Arbuckle Brothers, the first of the refiners to reduce prices to the wholesaler from about 22.50 cents to 17.10, continue to sell at that figure; and now both the Federal and the National Sugar Refining companies have followed suit, coming down to a flat 17, while the American, rather than cut under the 22.50 mark, has withdrawn temporarily from the market.

An effort was made yesterday to ask Mr. Floyd how he explained the apparent inconsistency between his statements to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in this city on Monday and those made by other representatives of the same department in Washington at the same time. In the morning Mr. Floyd said he would be able to discuss the matter in the afternoon, but in the afternoon, when a representative called at his office, it was said he had left for the day.

Arbuckle Reduction

Mr. Floyd, on Monday, was asked what he thought of the announcement made by the Arbuckles when they made public their reduction to 17.10 cents. In that announcement, printed in these columns yesterday, the Arbuckle Company said that they had steadily refused to buy raws or to sell refined for distant deliveries and that they had been careful not to lead their customers into temptation with such speculative offerings. Mr. Floyd replied that if all the refiners had followed the course laid down by the Arbuckles in that announcement there would have been a shortage of refined today. He seemed to think that the Arbuckles had stopped refining, when their announcement merely made it clear that they had stopped buying and selling on a future basis, encouraging speculation.

Apparently none of the other refiners did this. Everything goes to show that they had no qualms of conscience.

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PREMIERS DECLARE
SOVIET TERMS TO
POLES ARE UNFAIRBritish and Italian Statesmen
Threaten to Break Off Negotiations With Bolsheviks if the
Conditions Are Not Modified

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—The British and Italian Premiers have issued a communiqué condemning the Russian Soviet Government for adding to their peace terms a clause demanding that the Poles set up an army of workers' militia, 200,000 strong, and showing that they are united in favor of maintaining free access of Poland to Danzig.

Both Mr. Lloyd George and John Giolitti are completely satisfied with the results of their meeting at Lucerne. Questions arising from this conference will be discussed next month at Aix-les-Bains by the Italian Premier and Alexander Millerand, Premier of France.

It is understood that the Adriatic question was discussed by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Giolitti and a long communiqué has been received, in which it is stated that the Premiers discussed the general political situation, and more particularly events in eastern Europe. Complete agreement exists between the British and Italian governments as to the vital and paramount need of reestablishment of peace throughout the world at the earliest possible moment.

Until peace is established between Russia and the rest of the world, the atmosphere of unsettlement and disturbance will continue to menace the world. The British and Italian governments, says the communiqué, have taken steps, in the face of such misrepresentation, to restore communication between Russia and the world outside. It is, therefore, with profound regret that they have just heard that the Russian Government, despite repeated assurances to the contrary, given by its representative in London, has sought to impose on Poland conditions incompatible with its national independence.

Army Clause Denounced

The so-called civil army, to be drawn from one class only, which is referred to in the fourth condition of the Soviet terms, is only an indirect method of organizing a force to overthrow by violence the democratic government of Poland, and substituting for it the despotism of a privileged few, who may have absorbed the doctrines of Bolshevism. To have added such a condition after the pledges of Leo Kamenef, the Russian representative in London, to the British Government, that nothing which was not of a secondary nature was omitted from the peace terms, is a gross breach of faith, and negotiations of any kind with a government which so lightly treats its word becomes impossible.

If the Soviet Government continues the war in Polish territory in order to force acceptance of this on the Polish people, no free government can acknowledge or deal with the Soviet oligarchy. What has befallen in this short war to the leaders of national rights, whether in Russia or in Poland, ought to teach wisdom to the aggressors.

After expressing alarm at the indefinite prolongation of the present state of conflict among the nations, the British and Italian governments announce that they are further united in urging that every effort should be made to bring to a conclusion the existing condition of strife between the nations.

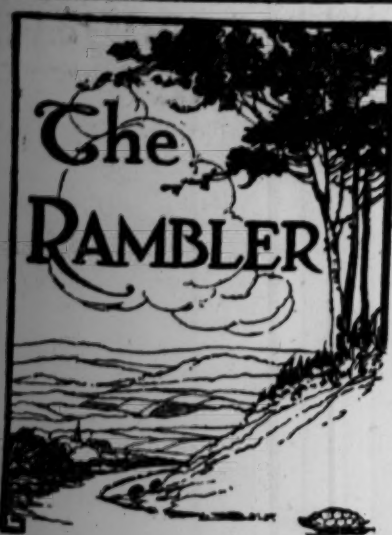
Premiers Interviewed

The Premiers received a number of press representatives at the National Hotel, Lucerne, when Mr. Lloyd George declared he would probably be present at Aix les Bains in September during the conference between Mr. Giolitti and Mr. Millerand. He stated that the interruption of free traffic at Danzig constituted a direct violation of the Treaty of Versailles, and the strike of employees would be considered as an act characterized by hostility. Poland must have the possibility of supplying herself with food and munitions, via Danzig. A reply to a telegraphic inquiry had been sent that ships must not be stopped at Danzig.

Mr. Giolitti stated that the Adriatic problem was a question exclusively Italian and was within the competence of Parliament, which would negotiate directly with Jugo-Slavia. Mr. Lloyd George had no conversation with the Germans. The British Premier and Mr. Giolitti will propose to the French Government that Poland should be assured of full right of the free disposal of Danzig.

Mr. Balfour's Letter

A copy of the communiqué from Lucerne has been sent by Arthur J. Balfour to Mr. Kamenef, together with a letter in which Mr. Balfour points out that the British Government takes a very serious view of the new terms imposed on Poland by Russia, as outlined in the Prime Minister's communication, to which Mr. Balfour says he feels he can add nothing. Mr. Balfour asks whether it is a fact that the terms, now asked of Poland, are of the character which the information supplied to the governments of Italy and Great Britain led the respective premiers to believe, and, if so, whether the Soviet Government



Humors of the "Furnished Apartments to Let" Column

If I had money, time, energy, stationery, stamps and telephone calls to waste, I might insert in the paper this advertisement: "Furnished apartment wanted for fall; state size, location, price"; or this: "Adult family desires an apartment or house." I have seen even such advertisements. Possibly some persons go house hunting for recreation, as others go shopping. There are blissful quarters of the globe where real estate men maintain a number of motor cars and graciously allow their clients to see the sights while being lured into leasing a house. I have been offered that experience. But, when I am looking for a New York apartment I go on a tour personally conducted by a taxi driver. I make a list of addresses and set forth, conquering and to conquer—landlords. If I am silly enough not to have arranged the street numbers in proper order, my chauffeur quickly apprises me of my folly.

In preparation for such a jaunt I read the newspaper, of course. And on a day I come across this apocalyptic announcement:

Apartment to Let—Not guaranteed to be cozy, honey, darling, adorable, artistic or sumptuous; furnished without luxury, elegance, splendor or magnificence, and totally without the aid of piano-players, victrolas, oil paintings, oriental rugs and—

I read no farther but, shouting, "Eureka—a landlord!" hail a taxi, hire me forthwith into the presence and speak thus: "Sir, I have pondered Matthew Arnold's definition of culture, John Henry Newman's definition of a gentleman and Henry Adams' definition of education, and I feel indisposed to assert that I am a gentleman of education and culture. I cannot qualify as 'the exceptional bachelor' and I doubt whether I am a 'high class party.' I have heard that one is refined in the furnace of affliction; but, since I am still not adept in the art of tenancy, I hardly dare yet to pronounce myself refined. However, if you are willing to consider me—"

At this point the landlord interrupts me with pleasant irony: "My dear fellow, do you not know that New York is the most refined city in the world, inhabited only by refined ladies and refined gentlemen, who live in refined apartments in refined neighborhoods? You must be dreaming!"

"Yes," I reply, waking up contritely, "I think I am." Thereupon, as behoves a homeless citizen of slender purse, I resume my perusal of the "Apartments to Let" and "Apartments Wanted" columns and my meditations upon them. Judging by the newspaper exchange of amenities between house holders and renters, I reach the conclusion that a good opinion of oneself and one's own possessions is not likely to perish from the earth.

I must make the rounds, of course, and yet, after all, I am amazed at the extent to which place or personality may be revealed in a two or three line advertisement. What humblest citizen in search of a roof would ever confidently step his course in the direction of "a proper house for proper people at proper prices?" What woman, however fastidious, would yearn toward "nice rooms for nice women?" One looks askance at alliteration as an intruder in the workaday prose world. Who is not just a bit chary of accepting too readily buildings and neighborhoods recommended in superlatives? As for me and my house, on the occasion of our greatest good fortune, we sought out the writer of an advertisement that boasted of nothing except "a pleasant street lined with trees."

It appears that the furnishings most attractive to the average renter are primarily musical instruments and secondarily oriental rugs and oil paintings. Apropos of oriental rugs, genuine and imitation, I am reminded of the fact that an architect once said to me that, in the ordinary American home, the oriental rug was distinctly out of place. On the subject of pictures he maintained a discreet silence. Perhaps he was idiosyncratic. In any case, pictures and rugs are luxuries; the stuff of life is melody. Those who fancy that Americans are not music lovers are those that own property; renters are not so ill informed. In advertisement after advertisement the prospective tenant is told that the apartment is "handsomely furnished with piano," or "with piano-player and victrola." A baby grand or an electric or a Louis XV victrola is an especial inducement. How humanizing may be the effect upon the very house itself of the concord of sweet sounds is demonstrable from an advertisement like this: "Family having beautifully furnished, light, airy apartment, musically inclined, will share it with congenial people." News so gratifying should have attracted that gentleman who preferred "a home where there is a fair pianist." It is to be hoped that it escaped the attention of the man and his wife who refused to make any terms with "dog, cat or piano."

There are, it seems, persons who, perhaps because their aesthetic sense has so conspicuously been satisfied by their landlords, have faith that

these astute gentlemen are in the rental business by reason of their loving-kindness and tender mercy rather than their desire to make money. There is the family that is looking for a small apartment for six months or a year "at nominal rent"; there is the all but disillusioned soul who plaintively inquires, "Is there a landlord unmercenary enough to lease me one large room and bath apartment for \$50 or \$60 monthly?" There is the complacent young man "educated and refined," who wishes a home "where companionship is acceptable as part payment."

Men are apparently less shy than women about confessing that they feel their homelessness. At any rate, it is invariably a man who advertises himself as "tired of living at a hotel and anxious for a place to enjoy home comforts"; or who asks, appealingly, "Is there a room in a home of refinement and culture where a young man will be welcome, where real home life exists, and where he will become almost one of the family?" Then he adds, as a pleasant afterthought, "Children no objection." Indeed, it is generally the landlord who informs his prospective guests that no children and no dogs are wanted. The guests, on the contrary, may even go so far as to advertise in capital letters, as I know one man to have done, for quarters in a "private family with children."

On the whole, the landlord of my dreams was right. Some would-be renters may have tender hearts and a genius for domesticity; but all are refined. Of course, since the bird of refined feather has become notably common and may be found in any street in a flock with countless others, the "rara avis" among tenants must preclude a different plumage. He may be "cultured" or "literary" but is more often "congenial." With whom or what is of minor importance. He is all things to all men. He announces blithely, "Congenial gentleman desires to share gentleman's apartment," and sometimes he modestly admits being both "congenial and refined." In the midst of the plethora of gentility, it would be a mark of distinction to be merely a business or professional man. To be sure, such a tenant might breathe with difficulty the delightful, select, exclusive and cultivated atmosphere in which the thoughtful landlord has asked him to live.

And now, some gentle reader for whose amusement I have been recording my observations may inquire by what method I ever convince any landlord not resident in the world of dreams that I should be a satisfactory tenant. That, O gentle reader, is a question I cannot answer. Ask my family! Or, better yet, my friends!

THE NEW MAYA SOCIETY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The organization of the Maya Society for "the promotion of knowledge and better understanding of all matters pertaining to the native races of Mexico and Central America, past and present" marks a new point of departure in the task of revealing the civilization that for many long-past centuries went about its daily affairs on the western continent.

Knowledge steadily grows about that ancient civilization. Its latest recorded date so far has just been found by Prof. Sylvanus G. Morley of the Carnegie Institute, in an Old Maya Empire city whose ruins he has discovered in British Honduras and named "Xultun." The date, inscribed on one of the stone monuments that it was once the Maya custom to erect at regular intervals, is fixed approximately by Professor Morley as 630 A.D. and the discoverer, one judges, had the monument in mind when he combined the word "xul," meaning "the end," with the word "tun," meaning "stone," to name the city. Further investigation may find the name given by those who once lived there; the date, at any rate, shows that the life of Xultun was going on, in the phrase of George M. Emery, commenting in the Boston Transcript on this archaeological event, "a century after that comparatively recent day when the Goths sacked Rome." So, indeed, the civilization that built Xultun was approaching its end, for modern archaeology has accumulated evidence that its beginning was at least contemporary with ancient Egypt.

To that convenient person, the "man in the street," the word "Maya" probably means much less than the word "Aztec," though the Aztecs were late-comers in the early history of America, conquering older nations as they were themselves conquered in turn by the Spaniards. Compared with the knowledge of the archaeologists, the story of the Spanish Conquest might almost be called popular literature: everybody has heard of Montezuma. Behind that monarch, who stands in many minds as the symbol of ancient American civilization, was a period of kings and reigns and people whose surviving records refer back to about 11,000 B. C. and perhaps further!

Before the recent formation of the Maya Society, the study of American archaeology, carried forward by various educational institutions, was given, as it were, a clearing house for the results of its expeditions and researches by its relation to the American Anthropological Society and the American division of the Institute of Archaeology. These organizations, with their publications, brought the widely separated researchers together. But the new Maya Society provides this branch of study with a real home of its own, and it would seem, a more effective centralization. For one thing, the private collection of Prof. William E. Gates, president of the new society, contains practically the whole printed literature of the subject, and this, completed by photographs of material existing elsewhere, will be placed in one room of the Maya Society.

THE BOSTON OF THE SOUTH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
A city usually lovely, not crowded, not hurried, amazingly Anglo-Saxon in spite and often because of its large Negro population; Richmond, Virginia, with wide streets pleasantly shaded by linden, tulip, and magnolia trees, seems at first to lack the tropical quality for which the Northern visitor is looking. A student of history will feel disappointed in the Capital of the Old Dominion, the center



The Georgian mansion of the Governor of the Old Dominion in Richmond

of confederate loyalty. A sense of culture and of comfort is abroad in the thoroughfares, a love of form apparent in the plan of the city and in its architecture; there is leisure, but without languor, and ease without luxury; both the indulgence and the listlessness we attribute to the countries with warm climates, are lacking. While the deep roots of the city's history are evident immediately, the new so closely jostles, or better, rubs elbows with the old, that the first impression is neither of modernity nor of age; the mingling wipes out the wistfulness which makes Savannah "old time" and prevents the crisp freshness of prosperity which Los Angeles, for example, displays. More than any other southern city, Richmond resembles Boston in feeling, in sympathy, and in appearance.

It is enlightening to compare these two—one still the intellectual center of the North, the other full of promise to become its rival as the South falls



The White House of the Confederacy

back into an old stride. The older parts of Richmond on the slopes of the seven hills, call nothing so quickly to mind as the brick buildings first set up on Boston's three: the new residence district is at once like Common-wealth Avenue and the Fenway; it is impossible to see the Battle Abbey without thinking of Boston's Art Museum. The heritage is the same, in both cases; the culture of a century-old English folk, holding to their pride of race and to a sufficient provincialism to keep their customs intact among barbarians, whether of the savage races or of those merely of an alien idiom. If Boston's Trimont is balanced by Richmond's seven hills, the James is perhaps less broad but quite as winding as the Charles; and what the Virginia city misses in being somewhat over a hundred miles inland, is gained in the beautiful banks of her connection with the sea.

Where History Lives

Whether he come by the pleasant wandering path of the James, or—as is perhaps unfortunately more likely—by the convenient overnight train which drops him at a smart new station in the West End, the traveler will find a welcome. He is at once aware of individuality. The river will call up memories of 1608 and 1860: of Capt. John Smith's colony saved by the courage of the Indian Pocahontas, of the bitter struggle when men were united for secession. Here too, he will be wrapped in the peculiar charm of the landscape: the brooding dignity of the land itself. But the elements of personality are equally, if more briefly, apparent during the ride down Monument Avenue after an early breakfast at the station. The boulevard lined with the homes of the prosperous, is set with memorials to the heroes of Richmond's cherishing. The morning air is fragrant with a softness like English air, and the sun throws sharply on the figure of Lee—bound to be recognized, even if those of Jackson and Stuart are less familiar. This is reconstructed Richmond carrying all that is best in its memories, just as it continues the old street of dwelling houses, Franklin Street, with the slightest of curves, and no break.

Upon acquaintance, Richmond's connection with the past and her promise for the future alike become

more evident. The Capitol is only one of a number of buildings on which Thomas Jefferson left the stamp of his pleasure in classic columns. These modifications of the Parthenon give a note of pedantry, very delightful, to the mixture of styles represented. The churches have a certain charm: St. John's, high on a hill across the river, looking on the city; St. Paul's, close to the Capitol as it is in history close to the men who assembled there—the place of worship for the leaders of the Confederacy; monumental, curiously fantastic among customary simple churches, with a porch which suggests a porch of an Egyptian temple more than the Church of Eng-

lond. Old houses in every part of the city present to the guest doorways which might have been set in a New England street, often shaded by porches to rejoice the lover of the Georgian, or two-story porches such as the South loves, with Doric columns which give a stately grace even to the utilitarian purposes into which most of them have fallen.

The Inheritance

All this is merely the shell of Richmond. Behind the hospitable windows and wide doorways are people whose names carry weight wherever they are uttered: names usually of Irish, of Scotch, or of English ancestry, which find themselves never far removed from the mother country in spite of three centuries—but which are always, above everything, Virginian. The Bishop of London, addressing an eager congregation during a recent visit, so lacked tact as to tell them (to be sure, with the footnote that he always took the ignorance of his audience for granted) that Virginia was named for Queen Elizabeth. And this in a city where the intimacy of the tie is so close that it is found in every walk of life. A cobbler in his leather apron places a chance name which comes to his ears: "A good name," he recognizes, without patronage or servility, "a name credited in Lincolnshire, and respected in the time of Shakespeare." This is not a member of one of the boasted "first families," but a man whose father saw service under the Confederate flag, and whose grandfather was a native of Virginia.

To these people it is a matter for small surprise that Lady Astor sits in the House of Commons; less startling, perhaps, than it might be for a Virginia woman to be found among the lawmakers of our own federal government; much less horrifying than the state of affairs if a woman not a Virginian were to intrude that sacred precinct. As Nannie Langhorne she was privileged in Richmond, why, therefore, exclaim that as Lady Astor she is permitted liberties in London? The cause of suffrage, equal for man and woman, gained more by that election than it lost by the sponsorship of the federal amendment, and the amazing antics of women not of Virginia.

Here Unlike Boston
Where is complete contradictoriness more apparent than in the Anglo-Saxon? The general trend of Richmond's thought is intellectual, even literary, and yet—beyond the excellent collection of historical data which the state library houses inadequately—there is no public library in the city. The high quality of private collections in no way excuses such a municipal lack; the gift of expression which is very general only makes the absence of a public reading center more deplorable.

The intellectual quality in Richmond is again like the Bostonian: it is not the exuberance of the Western intellectual, but the tepid and solid inheritance from cultivated forbears; the soil has lain fallow for a generation and is ready to produce a growth not sporadic but lasting of importance to our national art.

Across Franklin street from the site of Poe's "enchanted garden, where no wind dared stir, unless on tip-toe," and where the moon "fell on the upturned faces of the roses," an art League holds its classes under the direction of women. Behind the iron railing whose gate creaks all day on rusted hinges, the old house—one of a row of erstwhile distinguished dwellings, called Linden Row from the tall trees in the door yards—shelters the ambitions of the most talented. Exhibitions of arts and crafts work, done in the basement, follows a really valuable collection of etchings, assembled for the instruction of the general public, and precedes a loan collection from the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The classes which meet there do good work; the students are more evidently southern in their need for and ease of expression than in any other quality.

The Important Future

In statesmanship, in music, in literature, Richmond finds herself eminently represented; but neither her past nor her present seems to me so vividly important as her future. Among all the

memorials of which the city is justly proud, neither the Houdon Washington (the only portrait among statues of the first President) nor the Mercier Lee on his famous "Traveler," nor the new mounted likeness of "Stonewall" Jackson, seems to me most impressive; but tucked away in a small square flanked by simple houses is the figure of a young soldier that unite for me the qualities which make Richmond unique. The boy stands at ease, looking before him, a slim youth with all the promise of manhood, intent on something not his Howitzer, from which the statue takes its name. When William Shepherd—a Richmond artist, little known—wrought his work, he was thinking of the cause behind the soldier, but he put into the restrained lines of the face and figure not only the archaic beauty of an early Greek creation, but the courage and hope which have led the English round the globe; the level-eyed look at fate which is not defiance, but conquest. In this way I like to think of the capital of Virginia, like the young son of an old race, inheriting much, and chiefly the responsibility to give over that inheritance enriched by his own endeavor.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

London, July 17.
Mr. Lloyd George is coming home again, bringing his sheaves with him in the form of settlement with Germany of the troubled questions of disarmament and the trial of war criminals. His reception by the House of Commons will doubtless testify to the measure of relief following on what may be regarded as final acceptance of the Versailles Treaty. For some weeks I have, with what may have been regarded as stupid reiteration, recalled Bismarck's method of settling matters with France in 1871, urging that its application, even in modified form, to present circumstances, would be followed by immediate abandonment of the maneuvers by which Germany has for more than 12 months averted enforcement of the Treaty.

On one day the Allies, their apparently infinite patience exhausted, informed the German delegates to the Spa Conference that if they did not issue without parley the protocol at issue, an allied force would forthwith invade and occupy German territory. On the next day, after some more whimpering sternly interrupted by the British Premier, the Germans signed the protocol setting forth the Allies' disarmament terms and undertook to hurry on the trials. It is idle to regret a year's unnecessary delay. Conclusion of the matter has created a feeling of supreme satisfaction in this country, among our allies. It is true, a question of expediency, it is only their bluff, their Bismarckian threat and bluff which finally gave in.

Seven years ago I spent a long week-end with Lord Fisher at Killybegs, Norfolk, and was engaged to repeat the visit in the following autumn. The outbreak of war detained Lord Fisher in London, and the engagement fell through. I well remember how from Friday night till Monday, as we sat round the dinner table, he poured forth a wealth of reminiscence of a long and varied life. An admirable raconteur, he never through four nights repeated himself, one story suggesting another of an apparently endless chain. I urged upon him the duty of charming a wider audience by writing a book of reminiscence. He scoffed at the idea, protesting that he had nothing particular to say, and for what was at his command he had no gift of writing. As it turned out, the seed fell upon good ground, and six years later blossomed into a volume of "Memories" which in public interest eclipsed all the books of the current season.

Fisher's services to the country, by reason of the authority with which he was endowed at the Admiralty, exceeded even those of his great exemplar, Nelson, who commanded a fleet and won a great victory. Fisher created a navy which in a time of dire peril saved the Empire. Had he not been balked at a critical stage of the war it would have ended midway in the course it ran. He conceived a plan of breaking into the Baltic, conveying an army that would march straight on Berlin while the Kaiser and his troops were busy in Belgium and France. Winston Churchill had a counter scheme leniently known as the Gallipoli Expedition, and being in the Cabinet carried it out, with what result the world knows.

Lord Fisher was a constant and voluminous correspondent. Out of a heap of letters I quote part of one written on June 14, 1919: "My beloved

old friend! Your dear letter was very welcome, and its much appreciated inclosure, Lloyd George dined with me in Paris (a party of six) and I lunched twice with him. He was exceeding fit. I made bold to say to him in regard to his being wrapped up with the Tories, 'How came you in this gallery?' Is it Disraeli you are copying? But he answered me never a word—I love you! May we soon meet! I will tell you when I am in London. We want peace and we can get it! We don't want the washing of clothes in the public laundry of Jellicoe and French and Asquith! Revolution is stalking through the land. It's reconstruction we want and not rearmament! We have no Pitt, no Chatham, and we have had no Napoleon and no Nelson. It has been the time of the Common People! Fisher."

A MUSICIAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Gayest of fiddlers came over the hill, Grasshopper Green was his name; Over the hills and the valleys afar Seeking the summer he came.

Now has he found her, the queen of the year; Swift is his fiddle in tune. Gayly he plays, through the hot stifling days, Hark to the melody "June!"

Hint of wild strawberries ripe in the grass, Heat waves that shimmer and fade, Green fields that know where the bobolinks nest.

"July" rings out from the shade. Dragonflies, lilies upon the still pond, August is hastening past. Hark to Sir Grasshopper's fiddling so clear— Summer's finale, at last!

Australia's Seven Governors

Australia has seven governors, one of them a governor-general, and many democratic Australians feel that there are six too many. Others believe that distinguished Australians should be appointed to the position of governors of states, in place of Englishmen. This feeling is not confined to any one state and is particularly noticeable where Labor sits in power. In Victoria recently, in spite of the fact that the Premier, a Liberal, saw difficulty ahead if a local man had to be selected for the position of governor, a Labor proposal for the abolition of the state governorship as at present constituted was only rejected in the Legislative Assembly by 25 votes to 21. It is probable that the movement for Australian governors instead of Imperial nominees received a setback when the Queensland Labor Government recently appointed one of its followers lieutenant-governor. This appointment emphasized the possibility of a party man becoming state governor. The desire for a governor-general, instead of seven representatives of the King, is not due to anti-Imperialism, but rises from vigorous Australian sentiment and very largely from a desire for economy. Until the various states come to a decision, however, it is most improbable that the present system of Imperial appointments will be altered. As a matter of fact at the Premier's Conference in May, 1918, all the state premiers, with the exception of Queensland, were opposed to any change in the method of appointing state governors.

THE RED SEA FROM JEBEL SELAH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
I climb up from the camp in the valley, at first across its burnt quitch grass, and then between low rocky hills, until the path dwindles into a barely distinguishable track winding its way along the side of Jebel Selah. As one ascends the scrubby vegetation gets thinner. The pleasant scent of the aromatic herbs that flourish here during the winter still remains.

I reach the summit of Jebel Selah, 4000 feet above sea level. Fortunately it is a very clear day, and a magnificent panorama is spread out before me. The horizon is bounded by the Red Sea stretching for some 50 or 60 miles at least. Its many shoals can be seen distinctly from this height, while in all its distance I can only make out the tiny white sail of a dhow beating north for the port of Suakin. The main steamship route through the Red Sea lies well away from the land at this point. The white foam of the waves can be distinguished where they break on the shore of the gray desert that lies between the foothills and the sea. At my feet the hills fall sharply away into a welter of small peaks through which the Kokali pass winds its way down in the direction of Suakin, and on the other hand is the great cleft of Khor Wintny with its rough camel track leading to Tokar.

The town of Suakin, about 35 miles away, can be plainly seen, a group of tall white coral houses built on an island at the end of the channel leading in from the sea. Between the town and the hills a little patch of green shows faintly against the desert; it is Shata, with its wells and a garden of palms. A bright spot indeed for nothing grows at Suakin—even drinking water is obtained from a condenser.

As I look down the only signs of man and his work are the little white town, and the faint speck of the sailing boat at sea. They are the key to appreciating the view. Suakin is a very old town (the Ptolemies of Alexandria had a trading settlement there) and for centuries was the principal outlet for the trade of the Eastern Sudan. It has always been intimately connected with Jeddah, the port for Mecca, which lies to the north on the opposite shore of the Red Sea. The Moslem historian, Ibn Batuta, visited it in 1330 when it was ruled by a son of the Emir of Mecca. In 1517 it was seized by the Turks and held by them until 1865, when it was handed over to Ismail Pasha, the Khedive of Egypt.

Such is the past of Suakin. Its future is evident. The harbor is poor, and the narrow channel will not admit large modern steamers. The railway will shortly be extended along the seashore to Tokar, the center of a cotton-growing district. The cotton will then be sent by rail to Port Sudan, some 35 miles from Suakin, where there is a good harbor, a cotton ginnery, and modern facilities for coaling steamers. The sailing dhows, and an occasional small steamer from Suez or Aden will still use its harbor for a time, the annual stream of pilgrims for Mecca will continue to pass through its sandy narrow streets, but that will be all.

The sun is sinking. The outlines that were so sharp and clear a few moments ago are now gray and indistinct. The show is no longer visible. As I go down the Jebel the lights of the camp in the valley below begin to show through the dusk.

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Art Sauce

MEXICO'S FUTURE PLANS DISCUSSED

General Salvador Alvarado, Minister of Finance, Says United States Will Find the People Ready to Cooperate in Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Gen. Salvador Alvarado, Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, believes that a solid and lasting friendship can exist between the United States and Mexico in spite of difference of temperament "if the directing classes of this country and its business men realize that beyond their southern border there are millions of human beings struggling to improve their condition and raise their standard of living; millions of men ready to cooperate with anyone who will link his future with theirs, and who will share the hazards of chance; millions of open arms ready to welcome and help those who in good faith work side by side with us."

At the same time, General Alvarado pointed out that his "good-natured and warm-hearted people resent most deeply any attempt to coerce them in order to compel them to do something contrary to their interests or their dignity as a free and sovereign nation."

An aggressive policy, one of execution and intolerance, he said, would be disastrous to the interests of everybody concerned.

"By wounding the pride and dignity of that people," he continued, "an atmosphere of hostility would be produced, making cooperation of both countries impossible in the economic development of this portion of the continent, through the revival and rapid increase in the commercial relations between them. The Mexican people are very sensitive to offense and they would never cooperate in a work attempted by force or intimidation."

Sympathy Needed

"On the contrary, if Mexico at this time, when it is starting its reconstruction, finds sympathy, moral support and frank and intelligent cooperation from the American people, all prejudice and distrust, which lack of knowledge of the real interests of both countries has produced, will undoubtedly disappear, and a real friendship will be founded on an indestructible base of mutual interests and identical aspirations. Our duty and interests require that the flaming torch of discord may never more flare among us and should it, let public opinion decide before history's tribunal which of us is the guilty one."

General Alvarado says the present Mexican Government is developing a vast program for the reconstruction of the country, bringing into action all capable men, no matter what their political or religious views.

Petroleum Question

"We are trying to settle the petroleum question in a spirit of cordiality and justice which inspires all the acts of the new government, and it is firmly hoped that in a few months this question will be settled satisfactorily for all concerned. We are studying plans for the restoration to normal of our railroads, the completion of some of them, and the building of feeding lines. We are considering the creation of a merchant marine in proportion to our resources, and a call will be shortly issued to steamship companies for establishment of a freight and passenger service and rapid mail and express transit lines, with generous subsidies."

"A call will also be issued for the construction of 15,000 miles of railroads and for harbor works in Progreso, Frontera, Mazatlan, Guaymas and other Mexican ports. We also propose to enter into contracts for irrigation works, roads, oil pipe lines, as well as paving, drainage, water service, lighting, etc., in more than 100 cities."

"We are directing all our efforts to create an agricultural banking system to help farming. A sanitary campaign is on throughout the country. Agricultural laws are under consideration and important bills are being passed affecting industry, mining, commerce and transportation by land and water. These are intended to remove all old obsolete methods and useless red tape. This reform will also affect the civil code, commercial law, the customs regulations, port sanitation and the tariff."

"Our tax system will also undergo a wide and complete overhauling that will expunge it of all antiquated and clumsy methods, which at present embarrass and retard business. Plans for an educational campaign are practically completed, including a drive in favor of an integral popular education."

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada.

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tion, mainly on practical, technical and agricultural lines, with the aim of forever banishing the old fashioned education of superficial memorizing and encyclopedic dabbling in scholarships, which is deceiving and impracticable.

Young Men Active

"The majority of those forming part of the present government are young men, progressive and enthusiastic. Some have been educated in this country and were in business before they joined the revolution; but none was a professional politician. This group of men is exerting a powerful influence in order that the most rigid honesty be at once developed in all branches of public administration."

"Having this in mind a Civil Service Commission will soon be established, and administration schools will be opened in the universities, so that all public offices will be filled by men properly trained, untrammeled from political influence as heretofore. By adopting this system the country will economize many millions of dollars annually, and it would also fill all public offices with experts and trained men."

"The labor problem is easier to solve in Mexico than it appears. The government is now taking steps which will greatly shorten this work, and it will finally be settled as soon as works now contemplated are started. Strikes of recent occurrence in Mexico have been attributed to an organized radical movement. This is not based on facts. Such strikes have been caused mainly by unemployment and the high cost of living. Naturally as these troubles have been going on for about 10 years, business has greatly suffered, especially agriculture, mining and transportation. The ultimate and greatest damage has been, of course, sustained by the working class. There are today some sections where the working man does not earn sufficient wages to feed himself properly. There are yet places where salaries are not above 30 or 40 cents American gold per day. Considering that all necessities have increased in price 200 or 500 per cent in five years, it is easy to understand what the position of the Mexican working man is today. Some of the recent strikes have been in a way promoted by agitators, but I can assure that these are isolated cases, and cannot by any means determine the general situation. Radical propaganda is liable to occur at election time, promoted by politicians who attempt to win the workingman's vote by means of alluring promises."

"On the contrary, if Mexico at this time, when it is starting its reconstruction, finds sympathy, moral support and frank and intelligent cooperation from the American people, all prejudice and distrust, which lack of knowledge of the real interests of both countries has produced, will undoubtedly disappear, and a real friendship will be founded on an indestructible base of mutual interests and identical aspirations. Our duty and interests require that the flaming torch of discord may never more flare among us and should it, let public opinion decide before history's tribunal which of us is the guilty one."

General Alvarado says the present Mexican Government is developing a vast program for the reconstruction of the country, bringing into action all capable men, no matter what their political or religious views.

"Our idea is to have our government managed on the model of a private enterprise," he says. "We are working for the reduction of the army to no more than 40,000 to 50,000 well-equipped men, with modern training. A law is being studied for the reorganization of our banking system. Meetings have been held with bankers to adjust all differences between them and the government. Within 90 days, Mexico's banks will be in full operation."

"We are trying to settle the petroleum question in a spirit of cordiality and justice which inspires all the acts of the new government, and it is firmly hoped that in a few months this question will be settled satisfactorily for all concerned. We are studying plans for the restoration to normal of our railroads, the completion of some of them, and the building of feeding lines. We are considering the creation of a merchant marine in proportion to our resources, and a call will be shortly issued to steamship companies for establishment of a freight and passenger service and rapid mail and express transit lines, with generous subsidies."

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INCREASES VARY IN LIVING COSTS

Advances of From 96 to 121.5 Per Cent Since 1914 in Eight Cities—Food Costs Rise Less on Pacific Coast Than in East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Figures made public yesterday by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, on living costs in 18 important cities in the United States show wide territorial and other variations in the advances in the cost of the various elements entering into living expenses.

In eight cities for which figures are available since 1914, the advance in food costs runs from 90.8 to 118.7 per cent, the lower figure being in Los Angeles, California, and the higher in Cleveland, Ohio. In general food costs have advanced less on the Pacific Coast than in the east, partly, in all probability, because although the Pacific Coast is an important food producing center, the surplus over what is sold in that territory must be shipped long distances, and partly because a greater part of the food supply is available from neighboring localities than in eastern industrial centers.

Clothing advances show striking variations, ranging from 117 per cent for men's clothing in Mobile, Alabama, to 221.8 per cent for women's clothing in Houston, Texas. It would hardly appear that transportation costs could be responsible for the differences shown by the various figures.

Housing costs advanced most rapidly in eastern industrial centers, and the advance in western and southern cities whose population was not so greatly increased by the war was comparatively small. Wide variations were exhibited in the amount of advance in fuel and light and house furnishings.

In general, more uniformity appears in the rate of advances of the various elements in 10 cities for which figures are given only since 1918, though even in this group of cities some of the rates of increase are surprising by comparison with those elsewhere.

Among the cities for which records are given since 1914, the advances in total living costs ranged from 96 to 121.5 per cent; and in the other cities since 1918 from 41.5 per cent (Birmingham, Alabama) to 60.1 per cent (Memphis, Tennessee).

AMERICAN NAVAL ADVICE FOR PERU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—By authorization of Congress four American naval officers leave today for South America, where they will help Peru to reorganize her navy and her naval academy. Congress authorized President Wilson to send American army and navy officers to assist South American republics, and Peru was the first to request such assistance.

The officers have agreed with the Peruvian Minister of Marine to serve for two years. Peru is not planning to build up a large navy, but she

wishes to make what she has efficient and compact, and to model her naval academy after Annapolis.

The officers are Commander F. B. Freyer, Commander Louis D. Causey, active list, Lieutenant-Commander Charles G. Davey, retired, and Lieut. Paul Fitzsimmons of the reserve.

MORE INTEREST IN POLITICS IS URGED

Woman Leader Says Political Conditions Are Only What the People Allow Them to Be

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The sentiment so readily accepted by many that 'politics is rotten' and that 'no decent person wants to get mixed up in it' is only true so far as we let it be true and the sooner more Christian men and women get into politics the sooner will the government be purged," said Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, chairman of the women's division of the Republican Party of Massachusetts, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in expressing herself as to the attitude both men and women should take toward politics.

"Politics," said Mrs. Bird, "is the science and art of government, dealing with the organization, regulation and administration of a state, in both its internal and external affairs, and it should be held to that, its proper standard, and not be permitted to be dragged down to the level that has sometimes been used as an argument against the better class of people doing their 'bit' in the affairs of state."

"If we wish to have efficient administration of government we must see to it that responsible representatives serve as candidates and are elected to office. Mothers should take part in politics, not alone for the sake of the home, but as their own right and obligation. The women as well as the men are responsible for their government. All of course cannot run for office, but each can be fully informed. Then see to it that the candidate elected is informed of the views of his constituents and, most important of all, that he vote and act in accordance with the wishes of the majority. It means that the value of the vote must be fully understood and appreciated and exercised. Women ought to exert their influence by the vote to make a party what it should be, since the expression of the sentiment of large groups of people must be through party organization."

Referring in particular to the caliber of candidates, Mrs. Bird said, "Christian men and women are needed in politics and in government. One of the misapprehensions that has kept many of them out previously has been the misunderstanding of the word politics and the fact that it is itself government."

ARKANSAS ROADS FILE RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—All railroads operating in Arkansas have filed with the Arkansas Corporation Commission copies of the new passenger rates which they intend to put into effect on September 7, this year. The rates are an advance of 20 per cent over the present rates and are in line with the recent increase granted railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission on inter-state rates.

DENIAL OF DRIVE TO BREAK UNIONS

Chamber of Commerce of the United States Issues a Statement on Its Attitude Toward Labor and Rates of Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which has been subjected of late to some criticism by labor organizations because of the practically unanimous action of its constituent organizations in favoring the "open shop," yesterday issued a denial of charges that it seeks to reduce wages or the return to farmers from their work.

The "open shop" movement has been viewed by labor organizations as a campaign to put into effect reduced wages and to break up unions, and the referendum vote of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the "open shop" has led them to believe that the chambers of commerce throughout the country are supporting such a campaign.

Recent statements put out by an organization of manufacturers to the effect that labor was becoming more productive because of progressive increases in unemployment and through apprehension from a reserve of unemployed men thus created, have added to the feeling of the unions that a drive was under way to "break" them.

The statement issued yesterday by the chamber was called out by charges reported to have been made by P. M. Neff, charging the chamber with participation in the Texas political campaign and with favoring reduced wages and reduced prices to farmers for farm products. After a query as to the grounds upon which these statements, if correctly quoted, are based, the chamber statement declares that the reported charges are "wholly false" and that the chamber is non-partisan and non-political, "made up of 1400 commercial and industrial organizations whose memberships hold all shades of political opinion." It continues:

"Chamber never has advocated wage reduction. Chamber in referendum has gone on record in the following statements: 'Wages should be adjusted with due regard to the purchasing power of the wage and the right of every man to an opportunity to earn a living at fair wages,' and 'consideration of reduction in wages should not be reached until the possibility of reduction in costs in all other directions has been exhausted.' Chamber has never advocated reduced prices for farm products, but has taken position that agricultural interests of the

country are neither separate nor distinct from industrial and commercial interests and that welfare of each is dependent on other.

"ELLIOT H. GOODWIN, Resident Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States."

SHUTDOWNS CALLED A POLITICAL PLOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BINGHAMTON, New York—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressing the opening session of the state federation here yesterday, charged that shutdowns in industry all over the country were a part of a political plot. "The purpose is, obviously," said Mr. Gompers, "to frighten the laboring men and women. You will continue to see evidence of it from now until election. If an attempt is being made to coerce the working people into a state of mind where they will vote as their employers want them to vote, the working people of the country will answer them with: 'Either stop your coercion or do your own work.' Mr. Gompers declared.

HOG ISLAND MAKES NEW SHIP RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Hog Island shipyard has created another American record by turning over to the government in one day three completed ships aggregating 23,650 deadweight tons. One was the army transport Catigny, christened by the King of the Belgians when he visited the yard. The others were the cargo carriers Carcano, assigned to the Export Transportation Company, Baltimore, and Carlton, which will be operated by the Page & Jones Company, Mobile, Alabama. Hog Island has now turned over 98 ships with a deadweight tonnage of 767,025. It is expected the remaining 24 vessels built at the yard will all be delivered by January 1 next.

STUDENTS AS TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Hampshire News Office

KEENE, New Hampshire—High school students will supply the deficiency of certified teachers in more than 50 New Hampshire schools, according to a plan outlined by the State Board of Education. Students chosen for this work will be given a special training course so that they may later qualify for teachers' certificates.

GENERAL STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department yesterday announced the assignment of some 60 officers to the general staff corps, most of these being new assignments to fill vacancies as a result of the military reorganization bill.

ACTORS' LEAGUE VISITS CANDIDATE

Warren G. Harding, Republican Nominee, Addresses Artists and Confers With Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ohio News Office

MARION, Ohio—A plea that the nation get away from "one-lead" activities, so that each citizen can play his part in the development of American democracy, was made yesterday by Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for President, in an address to a delegation of actors and actresses representing the Harding and Coolidge Theatrical League. The Republican nominee also spoke for Americanism, and deprecated the tendency of some Americans to regard themselves as "citizens of the world," adding that he, personally, was "not so universal."

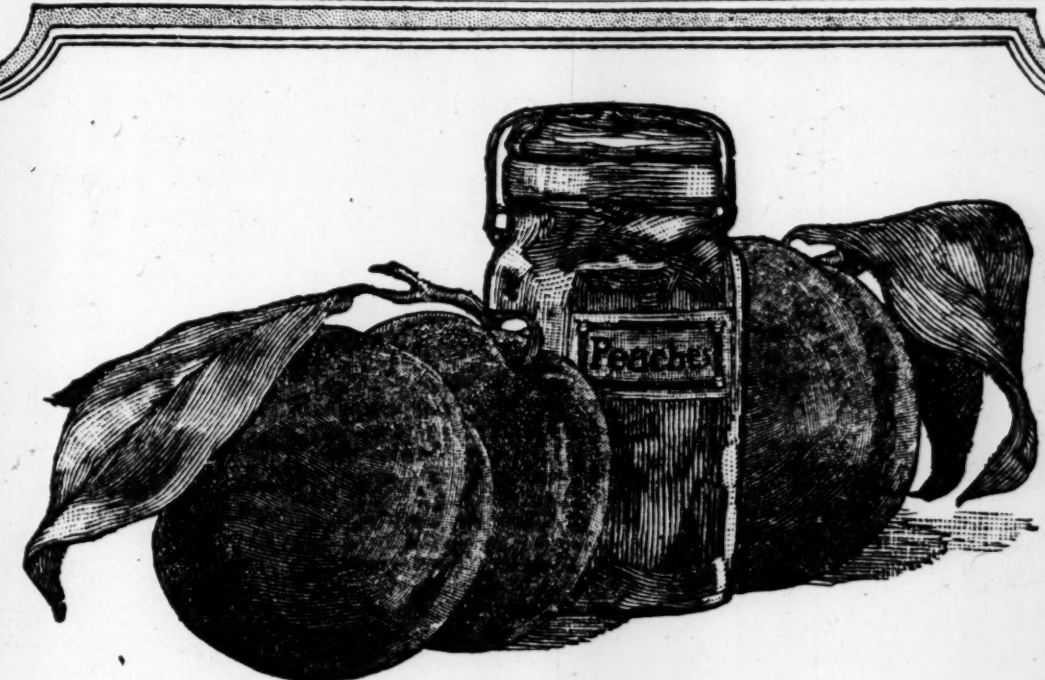
The visit of the delegation occupied most of the nominee's day, but during the morning he held a long conference with Charles Evans Hughes, who was the Republican presidential candidate four years ago, on various issues and policies of the campaign. Colonel George Harvey, New York editor, was present at the conference that followed.

In his speech to the theatrical delegation, Senator Harding declared the standards of the American stage should be the highest in the world. He also paid a tribute to the work of motion picture producers, saying that there was "no single avenue for the dissemination of information equal to that of the moving picture."

Politics and the Stage

"I have been thinking lately," he continued, "that there is a great likeness between political life under popular government and many of our most successful productions on the stage. There are many plays especially written for notable stars and their presentation has depended largely on the work of portraying one genius. There is, of course, a fascination in the one-lead drama, but it makes the spectator very much dependent upon one individuality, and if the star should be incapable for any reason, there is inevitable disappointment. I think it is a very practical thing to suggest that our American popular government ought not to be a one-lead or a one-star drama of modern civilization. I want to commend the policy of each and every one having his part to play, and we all must play with enthusiasm in order to perfect the whole production."

"We have been drifting lately under one-lead activities and I am sure the American people are going to welcome a change of the bill. For the supreme offering we need the all-star cast, presenting America to all the world."



peach time

Every jar of preserves you put up saves buying expensive winter foods. Preserves are high in food value so cut your table costs by preserving all the fruit you can.

The importance of the right sugar is great—order "Domino Granulated," which comes in sturdy cartons and strong cotton bags, free from the contaminating touch of flies, ants and dust.

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP
American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown, Golden Syrup.



NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

L. P. LANTHIER,
Division Commercial Superintendent.



How Wrong Telephone Calls May Be Avoided

About 90,000 times every day telephone subscribers in Greater Boston start a call and abandon it before it is completed; that is, they hang up the receiver before getting an answer.

In some cases the person called is slow in answering. In other cases the person calling decides the call is not desired.

The result is that thousands of subscribers are needlessly kept waiting at, or called to, the telephone.

Care in connection with this matter will reduce the number of such futile calls and assist in maintaining good telephone service.

BALKANS MAY FACE THE SUPREME TEST

Advance of Bolsheviks in Poland Showed That the New States Must Prove They Are Worthy of Hopes of Mankind

The following article has been specially contributed to The Christian Science Monitor by a competent authority who has studied the Near East problems at close range.

NEW YORK, New York.—The precipitous advance of the Bolsheviks in Poland brought the first opportunity to the new Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Greece to show that the civilized world has not looked in vain to a new sense of responsibility on the part of these Balkan nations toward the peace and the welfare of that world. A nation, like an individual, does not endear itself to the heart of mankind until it performs an act of abnegation and self-sacrifice for the general good.

Whatever may be the theory of communism, applied communism in its relations to the rest of the world is proving a menace to the freedom of mankind as much as Prussianism or other milder forms of imperialism. The Russian Communists are determined to make their doctrines prevail at any cost. Peaceful penetration or armed invasion, or both, are weapons which Leon Trotsky is employing to establish the new social order.

Mankind's Interests Disregarded

The invasion of Poland was not in itself an immoral act in so far as Russian Bolsheviks, like any other belligerents, had the recognized right of pursuing their defeated armies. The advance into Poland constituted a great menace to the peace of the world; but the Russians cannot be accused of immoral action on that ground. There is, however, another field of Russian activity which is immoral. The Russians run no risk of being attacked in the Caucasus. The Communist efforts to enlist the fanaticism of the modern world in the East is a crime which finds no justification either on grounds of morality or considerations of expediency. If the Russian Communists believe in the betterment of mankind, they certainly give mankind no proof of it with their criminal disregard for the vital interests of mankind, by their fanning of the flames of Moslem fanaticism against civilization, imperfect as our present civilization may appear to them to be.

But Russia, apart from the peril she prepares for humanity, is digging a ditch into which she will inevitably fall. The Moslems may be roused by Communists to destroy Christians and end civilization; but the Moslems will never be roused to embrace Communism. Muhammadan history is incompatible with the infidel doctrines of Communism. The only common ground upon which these two forces can meet is their common hatred for the Allies. And when that hatred shall have been satisfied, Muhammadanism and Communism must inevitably grapple with each other for supremacy—Muhammadanism to rid itself of its one last enemy in the East—Bolshevism.

The danger from Muhammadanism may be known to the Bolsheviks. But their anxiety to win an advantage over the Allies renders them blind to the impending dangers not only to humanity, but also to the cause of Bolshevism itself. And it is in vain to expect the Moslems to desist from attempting to set Muhammadanism on fire.

Red Legion's Advances

Armenia is nearly overrun; Persia, half invaded; Rumania's borders are trampled under the heavy boots of the Red legions. Civilization in eastern Europe is tottering. The great Allies are not adequate to meet the dangers everywhere. The supreme test for the new nations of eastern Europe is at hand.

Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Greece must now show that they are worthy of the hopes of mankind. The history of the fateful years of the great war must guide these three nations on the road to duty and honor and self-interest. In 1915, the refusal of King Constantine to aid Serbia, brought about the way for the forced occupation of eastern Macedonia by the Bulgars and Germans. In the same year, Rumania refused to enter the war to aid Serbia, and to encourage Greece, and Rumania paid very dearly for her selfishness. Greece might not have now been fighting single-handed against the Turks had Constantine respected the signature of Greece to the Greco-Serbian treaty.

Worthy of Trust

Today, Europe in general, and Rumania, Serbia and Greece in particular, are confronted with conditions

as perilous to them all as in 1915. If the statements of these three new Balkan States act selfishly, each trying to save his own country, rejoicing secretly at the losses of the others, they will find that they will reap disaster, as in 1915 and 1917. If they unite their forces, make a common cause, and shoulder the burden of the new situation in the face of the Muhammadan-Bolshevik alliance, they will save themselves from a new catastrophe, and demonstrate that they are worthy of the trust of their friends and of the faith mankind has placed in them.

The duty of Rumania, Jugo-Slavia,

LEICESTER SQUARE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The beginnings of Leicester Square take us back to the last year of Charles I's reign. Then it was that in the open country some little distance north of the King's Mews in Charing Cross that Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester, built himself a great house, which could compare quite favorably with Slon House and the other fine mansions of the nobility.

Styrie describes it "as a large building with a fair court before it for the reception of coaches and a fine garden

the writings of the Walpoles, Bubb Dodington, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and others we get vivid pictures of how life flowed in and out of Leicester House. When George, Prince of Wales (afterward George II), took up his residence there his court for a time was a very brilliant one, for more people came here than went to the real court at St. James' palace. The Princess of Wales was very popular and her two beautiful and witty maids of honor, Mary Leppell and Mary Bellenden, made things very attractive. Latterly the household became very dull. But Voltaire, who was received here in

House in 1760. Not long afterward the Sidneys sold Leicester House to pay off the encumbrances on Penshurst and it was pulled down in 1806. The site is covered now by Leicester Place and Lisle Street.

The year 1760 was in other respects also a memorable one for the square, for then it was that Sir Joshua Reynolds first came to live in it. Hogarth had been a resident for a long time, since 1733. Houses were not numbered in those days. His was the third from the end on the east side and was known as the Golden Head, the sign being the head of Vandyck which Hogarth had cut out of pieces of cork.

be painted (he is said to have immortalized his generation). His social position, too, was unrivaled, all the distinguished people in the world of letters or of the arts seem to have been included in the list of his friends. Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Goldsmith, the Thrales, the Burneys, Topham, Beauclerk, Angelica Kaufmann, Mrs. Montague and the Sheridans were some of them, all of whom were frequently his guests at this house in Leicester Square.

There were many other distinguished people living in the square or close by in those days. Immediately opposite Sir Joshua lived John Hunter, the famous anatomist and surgeon. His house was where part of the Alhambra now stands. He also bought the house behind it and built on the intervening space rooms for his museum which formed the basis and large proportion of the present-day museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Sir Isaac Newton lived a few doors off the square in St. Martin's Street, as did too Dr. Burney and his famous daughter, Mme. D'Arbly, author of "Evelina." It was a brilliant generation and most of the social life of the men who have made it so famous centered in and around Leicester Square.

In the nineteenth century the square deteriorated badly and was in a deplorable condition when Baron Albert Grant purchased the ground, made it into pleasant gardens, and presented it to the nation. A statue of Shakespeare adorns the center and at the corners stand busts of four of the great men whose connection with it forms its chief glory, namely, Hogarth, Newton, Hunter, and Reynolds.

PICKETING OF BRITISH CONSULATE IGNORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The picketing of the British consulate by women sympathizers with the Sinn Féin movement has been ignored by the consulate. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told yesterday that it was believed that the picketing had ended but that it had in no way been a matter of concern to that office. The picketers had paraded up and down in front of the building in protest against the imprisonment of Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork.

FINANCIAL REVIEW GIVEN UP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Census Bureau has abandoned plans for the assembling of financial statistics for municipalities and states for the fiscal year 1920. Field agents of the bureau are so fully engaged on work of the fourteenth census that the financial review could not be put through without great delay.

HEARINGS ON RATE CASE ARE ORDERED

Interstate Commerce Commission Sets Date for Arguments on Application of the Illinois Railroads for Tariff Increase

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Exercising the authority over intrastate rates granted it by the transportation act, the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday ordered hearings at Chicago, September 8, on the application of Illinois railroads to increase their intrastate freight and passenger rates in conformity with the increases in interstate rates recently allowed by the commission.

The Illinois State Commission refused to grant the 20 per cent increase in passenger rates asked by the roads and allowed an advance of only 33 1/3 per cent in freight rates as against the 40 per cent requested. The commission is expected to intervene in other states where the applications of the roads have been refused. The railroads represented to the federal commission that the action of the Illinois rate-making body would result in discriminations in rates in Illinois.

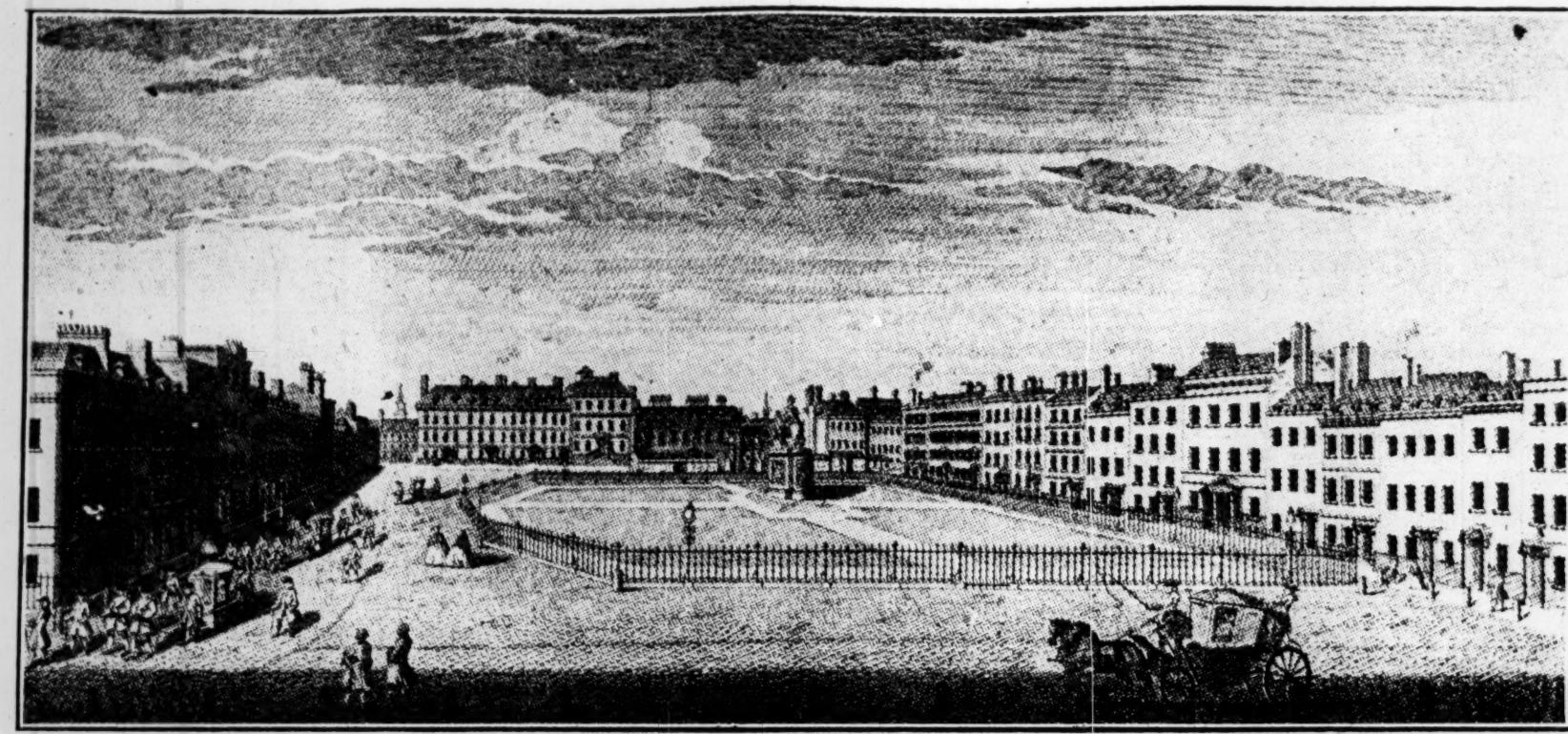
In applying to the federal commission for the increase in freight, passenger, Pullman, excess baggage and milk rates, the roads predicated their rates on corresponding advances in intrastate rates and it had been announced that if the state commissions refused to grant corresponding advances, the federal body would be asked to exercise its authority under the transportation act.

Commutation Tickets Good

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday that commutation tickets purchased before today will be good during the period for which they were sold and not subject to the advance in passenger rates. It is expected the Reading Railway will make the same announcement.

Enforcement of Law Restrained

CHICAGO, Illinois.—An injunction restraining the Illinois Public Utilities Commission from enforcing the state law which fixes an intrastate fare of 2 cents a mile after September 1, was issued yesterday by federal Judges Baker, Geiger and English. The action followed an appeal by the railroads against the decision of the Utilities Commission to hold the roads to the 2 cent fare despite federal action allowing a charge of 3.6 cents per mile.



Leicester Square, the home of three Princes of Wales in succession

and Greece is clear: to defeat Kemal, to aid Poland, and to build an impassable wall of bayonets at the Caucasus which shall stem the Bolshevik avalanche, save Armenia, and quench the fire of Moslem unrest in the Near East.

The individual interests of the new Balkan States demand unity of purpose, and common action. And in performing their duty toward themselves, these Balkan States will render a signal service to mankind.

Greece is at her post. Will Rumania and Jugo-Slavia get into line now?

New Post for Mr. Roussos

Greek Minister to United States Goes to Constantinople

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Georges Roussos, Greek Minister to the United States, has been appointed diplomatic representative of his country at Constantinople. He will sail for Greece on Saturday.

Because of the territorial expansion of Greece and the delicate relations existing between that country and Turkey in the Smyrna hinterland and in Thrace, the position which Mr. Roussos is to fulfill is regarded by diplomatists as one of unusual importance. The Minister has been one of the advisers of Premier Venizelos, and his appointment to the Constantinople post was viewed as a tribute to his service in Washington during the three years since his appointment.

Mr. Roussos was the first minister sent to the United States by the Venizelos government after the deposition of King Constantine, and he like-wise is the first Greek diplomatic appointee to Turkey since the war.

He expects to proceed to Paris for consultation with the Greek Premier, who is now in the French capital. From Paris the Minister will go to Constantinople by way of Athens.

For the present the Greek legation here will be in charge of M. Tsamados, Minister resident and counselor of legation.

WISCONSIN APPLE YIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—The yield of Wisconsin apples for 1920 is now estimated at 157,000 barrels, a drop of 25,000 since the estimate made a month ago. The decrease is attributed to dry weather in July which checked the growth of the fruit and caused an unusually large number of windfalls. The latest estimate, however, is 31,000 bushels larger than the production in 1919.



Jones Dairy Farm Sausage

will be ready in October. We will be glad to tell you what dealers in your vicinity carry it or to interest any grocer or market man whom you may suggest. We will appreciate an opportunity to serve you.

The Jones Dairy Farm
Fl. Atkinson, Wis.

at the back." It gave its name to the locality which became known as Leicester Fields and was entirely unbuilt upon almost up to the time of Charles II's accession. Like St. Martin's Church, for some 20 years Leicester House was literally in the fields.

There are no splendid memories of it during the period that the Sidneys lived in it beyond the luster shed on it as being the residence of such a distinguished family. To Algernon Sidney and his sister, the beautiful Dorothy, the "Sacharissa" of Waller, it was their London home, but, of course, Penshurst was the home they loved best of all. When James I issued his proclamation commanding the nobles and gentry to spend more time upon their country estates no one obeyed the injunction more readily than their father, the Earl, who gladly spent all the time he could spare at Penshurst with his family. His position at Court, however, made a suitable London residence a necessity. But Leicester House was barely completed when the Civil War broke out, and at its conclusion the fortunes of the Sidneys were so impaired that they were glad to let it, and it had a succession of illustrious tenants.

By 1661 when Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, the widowed daughter of James I, lived in it for a short time Leicester Fields was becoming surrounded by buildings, and behind the great house several noblemen were living in Gerard Street, where the poet, Dryden, also had a house. In 1686 Colbert, the French Ambassador, was living in it in great state. Both Pepps and Evelyn mention in their diaries the fine entertainments he used to give. The Bishop of St. Asaph was then living in the square, as were also Lord Stafford and the Marquis of Carmarthen, who gave a magnificent ball there in 1681. By 1700 the square was complete, there being houses on all the four sides. A few years later the Imperial Ambassador was the tenant of Leicester House and among the guests who stayed with him there was the celebrated Prince Eugene, who had come to England on a special diplomatic mission.

But the palmy days of the square were from 1717 to 1760 when Leicester House was a royal residence, three Princes of Wales in succession living in it. Many records of these times have come down to us and from

1726, while in exile in England, was enchanted with the society of this court and the coterie of wits who frequented it. Indeed, one tradition has it that he used to say that had he been able to choose his birthplace, it would have been Leicester Square!

The square, it must be said, was a mighty fine place in those days. Macky writing in 1722 says that Leicester House was a very magnificent palace. "The prince having purchased the house adjoining" (Savile House where the Empire Theater now is) "and making them one, keeps his court there. The apartments are finely furnished and look with a greater air of grandeur than the royal palace of St. James. In the rest of the square are several houses of the first quality. The middle is planted with trees and called round which gives an agreeable aspect to the houses." George II held his first Council here after his accession, and for four days Hervey tells us that "Leicester House, which used to be a desert, was thronged from morning to night like the 'Change at noon.'" The square too, was thronged and resounded with huzzas and acclamations.

George II's son, Frederic, Prince of Wales, lived at Leicester House from 1743 until 1751, and George, Prince of Wales, his son, afterward George III, spent most of his childhood here. People living in the square must have had plenty to look at in the way of royal comings and goings, for George II frequently visited the princess and her children in the days of her widowhood. The last royal function which the square enjoyed was the proclamation of the accession of George III, which took place in front of Leicester

Mrs. Porter's Products

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MAYONNAISE
THOUSAND ISLAND
FRUIT PUDDING
FIG PUDDING
PLUM PUDDING
PEANUT BUTTER

Mrs. Porter's products can be purchased of the Grocer in the states of Alaska, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California. Interest your grocer in these products.

MRS. M. A. PORTER
Seattle, Wash.

Heavy People



Women's "Good Sense" Model

The Coward Shoe

Comfort is a desirable characteristic in the footwear of heavy people.

The Coward "Good Sense" Shoe is a great favorite with them on account of its comfort-giving qualities—it follows the outline of the foot, it allows ample freedom to the toes and yet there is that snugness at the waist and heel which is so desirable.

And "Good Sense" is as refined in appearance as it is comfortable in wear.

Sold Nowhere Else
James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
(Near Warren St.)

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Tremont and Beacon Streets Boston (9), Mass.

Houghton & Dutton Co.

We Give and Redeem Legal and Profit-Sharing Brown Stamps

LAST DAYS OF OUR Great August Furniture Sale

This sale has served a large number of people and furnished many new homes complete, and now there are but a few days left for those who are contemplating buying good furniture to take advantage of this wonderful savings event.

We advise buying now, because an opportunity like this will not present itself again for at least six months. We still have a tremendous assortment of quality furniture to select from, and we guarantee positive satisfaction. Purchases will be held for future delivery on payment of a suitable deposit.

Deferred Payments May Be Made on Purchases of \$50.00 or Over

Four-Piece Queen Anne Suite Nicely finished in brown mahogany and walnut, exceptionally pretty design. Complete..... 229.50	Three-Piece Library Suite Strongly constructed and nicely upholstered in tapestry, auto seats, mahogany finish..... 137.50
Rattan Rockers Strongly made, guaranteed construction, upholstered in good grade cretonne. Chairs to match, Each..... 14.98	China Closets A well made Colonial cabinet, 68 inches high, all solid oak, with four shelves, double glass ends and shaped scroll. Each..... 36.50
Buffets A neat, well-constructed buffet with 42-inch base, rich golden oak finish. Ea. 34.98	Felt Mattress Made in layers of pure white felt and guaranteed to give long satisfaction, double stitched edge and covered with extra heavy ticking..... 18.50
Dining Tables An exceedingly attractive pattern, solid oak, quartered top, Colonial base with beautiful figured scroll. 24.98	Willow Chair or Rocker Large and comfortable, upholstered in fine grade cretonne. Each..... 29.98
White Enamel Cribs Continuous post, with high drop side and National spring bottom..... 13.98	Brass Beds Heavy ball corner construction, with two-inch post and top rail, heavy pillars with panel top, two patterns to select from..... 27.50

Houghton & Dutton Co.

Dobbs Hats for Women

Dobbs-Knit Top Jackets
Dobbs & Co.
Sixth Avenue
New York

STATUS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS RAISED

British Empire's Problem of Equality of Status Has Become Acute by Plan to Represent Canada at Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Two recent developments have brought to the forefront the whole question of the relations between the United Kingdom and the British Dominions. These are first, the six votes issue raised by the American Senate—"the British Empire with its 60,000,000 of white peoples gets six votes, the 110,000,000 citizens of the United States get only one"—and secondly, the announcement with regard to the appointment of a Canadian Ambassador at Washington.

The first question has brought the American public sharply up against the problem of the international status of the dominions. The second has startled the peoples throughout the Empire, and more than any other event has made them realize the real significance of the great changes that have taken place within the last few years in the Constitution of the British Empire.

The whole problem of the future government of the Empire has been explored by Mr. Duncan Hall in a book, "The British Commonwealth of Nations." Mr. Hall, after a brilliant career at the University of Sydney, spent several years at Balliol College, Oxford; after which he became a lecturer under Oxford University in connection with the Workers Educational Association. He had already served in a similar capacity at Sydney University. Mr. Hall is therefore able to present with unusual intimacy what are really the two governing factors in the situation. 1. The point of view of the British Dominions, and 2. The point of view of organized Labor throughout the Empire.

A Crisis Reached

Asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to outline his views, Mr. Hall emphasized the fact that the British Empire had now come to a great crisis in its history of which the two developments just referred to are a symptom. Upon whether the British peoples are able within a very short time to settle the problem of their mutual relationships, will depend the question whether the British Empire is to maintain any formal unity, or is to be split up into its constituent states. The whole problem, he pointed out, is to be faced by a special imperial conference attended by the prime ministers of all these states, which is to be held in 1921. The holding of this conference is an event of world-wide importance, because the decisions taken by it will not merely affect the relations of the British peoples to one another, but will also determine their future relations with the outside world.

The approach of this crisis, he continued, was clearly foreseen by the Imperial Conference in 1917, and it was then that provision was made for the holding of the special conference to meet next year. Since 1917, the crisis has developed very rapidly. The tentative claim to equal status with the United Kingdom made by the dominions in 1917 had by 1918 grown into a demand expressed with no uncertain voice for "absolute equality of status." Not only was this demand made, but upon every important occasion the dominions insisted that their equality of status should be recognized. By strenuous insistence upon their claims, the dominions succeeded, not without opposition from foreign governments, in securing absolute equality of status (not of stature) in the Peace Conference and the League of Nations and in the International Labor Organization.

Stand as Equal States

In an important memorandum drawn up by Sir Robert Borden, on behalf of all the dominion prime ministers, they insisted that the dominions should take their stand as equal states beside the United Kingdom in the signing and in the ratification of the Peace Treaty. The signature of the British Empire to the Treaty is thus a group signature, and the British Empire is revealed to the world as no longer a single state, but as a group of equal states.

The latest and most startling results of this claim to absolute equality of status may be seen in the decision that His Majesty "on the advice of his Canadian Ministry," should appoint a Canadian Ambassador at Washington. This development has brought

into sharp relief the question which is really the core of the whole situation: "Can the dominions make good their claim to absolute equality of status in foreign affairs, including the appointment of ambassadors, the making of treaties, the declaration of war, without at once bringing about the formal dissolution of the Empire?" "Unless," declared Mr. Duncan Hall, "the Special Imperial Conference next year can find some really satisfactory solution of this vital problem, it is doubtful whether disruption can be prevented."

Searching for Solution

A study of recent developments shows that the governments are feeling toward a solution, but there is no evidence that as yet they have been able to discover any formula which will rationalize the whole settlement, reconciling in accordance with some definite basis the absolute equality of status demanded by the dominions, with the maintenance of the formal unity of the Empire. They have been working in the typical British fashion, making important decisions when confronted with particular problems without seeing quite clearly where these decisions are leading them. "What above all is needed," he said, "is the discovery of some formula or unifying principle which will rationalize these two incompatible things—imperial unity and absolute dominion autonomy."

One solution which has commended itself to many English Imperialists is the setting up of an imperial super-state in which both the peoples of the United Kingdom, and the dominions would be equally subject to a new super-government and super-parliament, established to deal with their common concerns. Theoretically such a solution is quite feasible, but it has never actually been within the realm of practical politics. The forces which have defeated it have been what might be called roughly the forces of nationalism and of Labor. The dominions have rejected "Imperial Federation" on the ground that their votes in an imperial parliament would be swamped by the overwhelming British majority.

A Super-State Rejected

The idea of a super-state has been emphatically rejected by Labor throughout the Empire on the ground that it would immensely strengthen the governing and capitalist classes, whose resources would enable them to take the utmost advantage of the conditions thereby created, viz., immense distances, enormous electorates, electioneering on a world-wide scale—all playing into the hands of those who can make the fullest use of the costly modern methods of annihilating space and time.

The required solution, Mr. Duncan Hall continued, must be sought along other lines. In order to secure equality of status the dominions must stand on a footing of equality with the United Kingdom as regards the whole sphere of government, executive, legislative, judicial. In respect of the two latter there is no great difficulty. The British Parliament could pass an act tomorrow giving power to the dominions to legislate on any matter whatsoever, and abolishing the only remaining legal bond, appeal to the Privy Council. It could do this and still leave the British Empire a single unit in the eyes of international law. The real difficulty, then, lies in the sphere of executive authority, viz., in foreign affairs. Now an analysis of recent developments in this sphere will show that a way of securing equality of status in foreign affairs is already in sight, a realization of existing constitution procedure being really all that is required. In the last decade or so foreign affairs have in practice been divided up into two categories in respect of which two different procedures have been adopted, viz., 1. "National questions," 2. "Group questions." In respect of "national questions," that is, questions mainly concerning some particular member of the British group of states (e. g., commercial treaties, appointment of diplomatic agents), a constitutional convention has been established that the imperial Crown shall use on behalf of a dominion, and on the advice and responsibility of the dominion ministry, the powers of making treaties, appointing ambassadors, which have remained concentrated in that Crown and which cannot be formally devolved upon the government-generals of the dominions.

without bringing about the formal disruption of the Empire. The appointment of a Canadian Ambassador is a good example of this procedure.

Group Questions

In respect of group questions, that is, questions which immediately involve the whole group of states (e. g., important political treaties, declaration of war, etc.) a convention of somewhat different kind has been established, the effect of which has been to give the dominions complete equality with the United Kingdom in this sphere.

This convention, which may be said to have been completely established by the events of the last five or six years, is that in respect of group questions—simply because they are group questions—the Crown shall not act unless advised thereto by all the governments of the group.

Working along these lines Mr. Duncan Hall suggested it is possible to see the way out of the difficulties which confront the British Empire. The new convention which has been established in connection with group questions makes it absolutely essential that some adequate machinery for securing continuous consultation between the cabinets of the group should be set up.

The second great problem which will face the Imperial Conference next year, therefore, be the devising of machinery to secure continuous cabinet consultations. It is, of course, clear, Mr. Hall added, that it will require all the political genius and sagacity of the British peoples to work a system in which action in respect of major questions of foreign policy depends upon the possibility of securing unanimity, but the tremendous good will that exists between these peoples, and the realization that if the experiment breaks down—that is if the statesmen cannot agree whether or not they should make an important treaty, or declare a war in common—the only alternatives are either the setting up of a super-state which nobody wants, or disruption which is even more abhorred, should make the task of working the system comparatively easy.

Asked whether there was any real justification for the raising of the "six votes issue" in America, Mr. Duncan Hall replied: "Yes, I think there is a little, but only because the British peoples have failed to make the real nature of their relationship clear to the world."

FRENCH TROOPS TAKE ACTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BEIRUT, Syria.—Fresh action, contrary to the stipulations of the agreement concluded at Paris between Mr. Clemenceau and Emir Feisal, has been taken by the Sherifian Government. It had been decided that neither the French troops nor the Sherifian troops should occupy the Bekaa, with the exception of forces of gendarmerie or the police strictly necessary for maintaining order. Contrary to this agreement, a Sherifian battalion has occupied Medjel Andjar. Following this occupation, for which it is said there is no justification, the French troops received orders to occupy the stations of Maalaka and Rayak, and were welcomed very sympathetically by the inhabitants.

Y. M. C. A. TO CANCEL MORTGAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. has presented to the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. \$175,000, which will be used to cancel the mortgage on the association's Honolulu plant, formerly the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. This leaves the association free of debt.

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KINGSTOWN TAKES ITS ANCIENT NAME

Urban Council of Irish Town Has Decided to Revert to Use of the Name Dunleary, Which It Was Called Until 1821

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Kingstown Urban Council has decided to revert to the use of the ancient name of the town—Dunleary—which it was called until 1821, when George IV visited it. An obelisk to commemorate that event still stands near the harbor. The Victoria Baths will henceforth be known as the Dunleary Baths, and the Queen's Road will be known as Marine Road. All the stationery stamping is to be bilingual; the council's checks will be printed in Irish only, and urban names, notices and inscriptions will be, as far as possible, written in Irish.

Cargo Traffic Ceases

All trains to Cork, Waterford and Sligo from Limerick have been canceled, and 50 locomotive men have been dismissed at the latter terminus. The platform staffs there have given notice expiring at an early date. All cargo traffic from the North Wall to Holyhead has ceased, but passengers travel to and fro as usual. A similar state of things prevails on the Ross-dare and Fishguard route. Over 100 railwaymen will, it is estimated, be out of employment shortly on this system. The list of subscriptions for the men objecting to handle munitions grows longer daily. In a very short time all the competent locomotive men will have been dismissed, and it is then expected that the military will furnish substitutes.

Sergeant O'Reilly, who was recently kidnapped in Armagh as one of the chief witnesses in the Knocknagur murder trial at the Assizes in that city, returned to his barracks early one morning recently. The police are, as usual, reticent on the subject, but Sergeant O'Reilly reports that he was blindfolded when captured and escorted to some house where he was kept under guard. On the day of his release he was again blindfolded, taken in a motor car some considerable distance, then released, having to walk some miles to his barracks.

Everybody Searched

All the main roads leading into Dublin city have been patrolled recently by armored motor cars, and some were barricaded in order to facilitate the holding-up of all pedestrians and motorists, who were searched and asked to give an account of themselves.

A party of armed men recently stopped the goods train from Dundalk to Clones at Monaghan Road Station,

and held up the locomotive men while they searched the train for arms and ammunition. They, however, found none, but before releasing the officials they forced them to give an undertaking that they would not work any train carrying military or their equipment.

The lines now closed against passenger traffic include Limerick to Charleville and to Nenagh, Galway to Athenry, Castlereagh-Ballina-Westport, and the Bantry branch of the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast railway. There were hold-ups at Tipperary and on the Great Northern line, owing to armed policemen boarding the trains and refusing to leave, but the dislocation was quickly remedied on the latter system, and traffic was soon normal. Matters on the Great Western Railway have not improved, and the western counties are practically isolated at the time of writing.

Processions Prohibited

Orange processions arranged for July 11 and 12 were prohibited in Derry and within a five-mile radius of that city by Colonel Chaplin, the competent military authority. This is probably the result of the intervention of the Conciliation Committee of Derry, who asked that the "twelfth" demonstration at Carrigans should be abandoned. The Orangemen then changed the venue to Waterside, which is a Unionist district, but this also was "proclaimed."

A Unionist and former soldier, a breadman named David Wallace, was badly beaten in the Nationalist quarter in Derry recently. A party of military, who were sent to quell the disturbance, were stoned by the crowd, and an attempt was made by a man to snatch a rifle from a soldier. He was arrested by the military, who also took charge of a man found with a revolver on him. Although curfew is in force in Derry from 11 p. m. the people refused to disperse until early morning. The military have fortified the city with sandbags and other obstacles, and are searching all motor cars and belated wayfarers.

Attitude of Police

Surprising statements are being made in connection with official orders issued to the garrison in the Royal Irish Constabulary barracks at Lis-towel on June 17 last. The police were instructed, it is said, to vacate the barracks except a small number of them who were to act as guides to the military coming into occupation. The outgoing men were to be dispersed among other stations in the county, but when they fully discussed the matter, fourteen of them sent in their resignations. The barracks were forthwith visited by four senior Royal Irish Constabulary officers from headquarters, who arrived in motors and were accompanied by some military officers.

The commanding officers of the party, assembled in the day-room awaiting the visitors, explained the govern-

ROLE OF WOMAN IN NEW WORLD ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The Prime Minister has written the following letter to the president of the National Council of Women of South Africa: "I was interested to hear that the Women of South Africa are going to be represented at the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women to be held at Christiania next September. Of the good work of the council I could assure myself at the Paris Peace Conference, where they gave valuable advice to the League of Nations Committee in reference to the position of women on the League."

"In the new world order now slowly arising from the ruins of the war, our women had a very special part to play, and the way they have come forward into the public life of the world during the last six years constitutes one of the most important and significant events of our times. Old man-made political problems are receding into the background, and new problems of a more definitely social and economic character are taking their places, and toward the solution of these new problems now being impressed on the attention of the governments and parliaments, women are specially fitted to make a valuable contribution. I wish the Christiania meeting all possible success in their great work."

ARKANSAS COTTON OUTLOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas.—Although the forthcoming cotton crop in Arkansas has been damaged by recent rains, it is estimated that the State will produce 1,500,000 bales.

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Fabric and color attest the new in these suits. Note the new way of shirring at the hips, the soft collar which crushes about the throat, and the elaborate hand-embroidery. This is the suit sketched.

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There is always a touch vividly youthful yet perfectly in keeping with good taste in misses' apparel displayed here.

Cherry-colored ribbons, for example, in navy blue serge frocks with smart leather belt and criss-cross yarn stitchery. Moderately priced, \$60. This frock will appeal to girls going away to school.

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AVIATION'S EFFECT UPON WEST AFRICA

Transportation Is Key to Future Development Which, However, Can Only Be Hastened by Use of the Aeroplane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—If the war has performed no other service to mankind, it has certainly drawn some attention to the potential possibilities of the lands abutting on the western seaboard of the African continent. It is really only within the last generation or so that these territories have been recognized seriously in the universal community, and even then they have had to struggle desperately against the stigma which climatic conditions have cast over their reputation for the development of commerce.

Under the auspices of European conditions of today, both as regards life and commerce, conditions there are appreciably improving and there does appear to be a greater appreciation of the conditions on the coast, so that in some respects their period of isolation is passing. At the same time in many ways the west coast of Africa is as isolated from modern conditions as an island in the middle of the Pacific. Certain steamship lines, headed by Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., have established direct communication with Europe, and these are highly valuable from a cargo point of view. At the same time the necessities of local conditions are such that the numerous calls entailed at many ports have whittled down the actual service between Great Britain and the west coast to one of a somewhat protracted nature.

Field for Aerial Transport

Surely herein lies a field for the development of an aerial transport. During the war period aerial transport has developed to such an enormous extent that it takes a very practical place in the possible means of cooperation in the development of West Africa, and within the near future it should be probable that, at any rate, mail communications with Europe could be greatly speeded up by this means. The geographical conditions which govern the route from this country to the British territories within the Gulf of Guinea are such as favor the early development of this means of transport.

The route from London to Gibraltar has been traversed by aeroplanes on many occasions, whilst French aviators have lengthened the trip by frequent journeys along the coast of Morocco. It is only a short step to effect easy communication with the Canary Islands, and a mere lengthening of the experimental routes. In this connection, the island of Fortaventura would make a very good aerial base. From here the trip can be fairly easily effected to the islands of the Cape Verde group, or on the other hand a junction might be effected with the town of Cape Verde in the French Senegal. From here a continuous coastal mail route could be easily maintained linking up as its main centers the cities of Free-town in Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle in Ashanti, Lagos and Akassa in Nigeria, and Duala in the old German Cameroons. From here, if thought desirable, further extension might be made to the towns in the French Congo, the Portuguese territory of Angola, to the former German South West Africa and so on down to Table Bay and Cape Town. This is merely a rough itinerary of the program which will doubtless be developed in the next few years.

Hidden Stores of Wealth

Besides the interest arising out of the actual development of aerial services along the coastline of West Africa itself and some of the more important hinterland towns, there is a great deal more interest attaching to the effect which this aerial development will have on the enormously rich territories fronting the seaboard. Far reaching stretches of land, luxuriant in their tropical vegetable growth and pulsating with animal life of varied descriptions, all as yet too little known to the white man, upon whom the future welfare and development of this region must fall. That vast stores of mineral wealth are hidden beneath these virgin soils is a fact which has already been proved by archeological study and research whilst the fertility

of the soil is such as to lend itself to profitable exploration for many purposes. The problem has already passed the axiomatic stage of development, and with the expansion of territorial development that of transportation must go hand in hand. The construction of an adequate railway service sufficient to serve these vast areas, even in the most niggardly fashion, would be the work of many generations, whilst the development of arterial roads would occupy a pretty lengthy period. Transportation is the key to the future development of West Africa, nay of the whole of the mighty continent of Africa, and there would seem to be no other way of hastening its development than by using our newest form of practicable transportation, the aeroplane.

A Rather Tall Order

To the technical mind, as well as that of the ordinary man in the street, many immediate and pressing difficulties, including of course the present day lack of aerodromes and landing facilities in West Africa, and the many accepted shortcomings of the present day aerial machine, there would be a long time needed to establish an aerial service between this country and West Africa. Although the provision of landing grounds and aerodromes, stores and repair depots, is a rather tall order, it would be a gigantic task to build a sufficient road or railway system to provide the same transport facilities. It must also be remembered that there are very considerable tracts of country which could be served by aerial routes at the present time without the necessity of considering many of the physical difficulties which exist. There are many areas which are approachable by the various river routes.

The River Niger with all its tributaries serves an area probably some four or five times larger than that of Great Britain, and it affords along the whole of its course a natural landing ground for aircraft of the hydroplane or seaplane type. Present indications show that it will not be a matter of years or even of many months before its waters are used for this purpose. The fact is too often overlooked that water aircraft or aircraft of amphibious type require for their housing landing, and rising, no other facilities than a convenient stretch of water, and it has been the comparative blindness of potential users of aircraft no less than that of aeronautical constructors since the armistice was in being which have militated against the seaplane type of aircraft being in far more general use than they are today.

Convenient Rivers

The River Niger in itself together with its tributaries is not the only convenience afforded in West Africa for water-going aircraft, for the Congo, the Volta and many others are in no way less suitable for this purpose.

Indications at the present time point to the fact that several of the larger trading concerns operating along the course of the Niger and Congo basins may shortly become the proprietors of aerial craft to more efficiently maintain communication between their various centers as well as carry the more valuable and perishable articles of commerce, whilst the same facilities form an effective means of supervision not given by any other form of transport.

With the opening up of the aerial Cape to Cairo route, the necessity for more or less following the line of the Nile toward the great lakes of Central Africa, there will also be afforded a means of linking up the areas of the shortly-to-be-developed southwest African coast and the important territories divided from it by the Belgian Congo.

MANILA TIMES CHANGES HANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. HONOLULU, Hawaii.—George H. Fairchild, well-known in Hawaii and one of the leading men of affairs in the Philippines, recently purchased the Manila Times, the oldest American newspaper in the Orient.

POSTAL CONGRESS TO MEET IN SPAIN

French, It Is Said, Want International Rates in Harmony With France's Interior Rates

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Preparations are now just coming forward in connection with the International Postal Congress which is to meet in Madrid at the beginning of October. It is the first congress to be held since the beginning of the war. It is naturally confronted with many problems of the utmost magnitude. Furthermore, there are already evidences of certain conflicts of opinions, inevitably so, between natives that have been hit hard by the war and those who have not, the latter not finding it so agreeable as the others to take from the people the rights of a cheap postal service, which had been the achievement of many years of hard progressive effort.

French Demands

France, it would appear, is the chief figure in the demand for heavy increases in the international postal rates. The congress represents all the first class nations, and some of the new states have already applied for admission. The circumstances are such, however, that it appears likely there will be difficulties in certain cases. But above all the congress meets in a city which makes a greater external display of symbol, as it were, of the marvelous absence of postal organization and achievement in the world, and it may fairly be added that the international efficiency is equal to the internal display.

The new post office of Madrid nearly faces in its marble splendor and its architecture of Spanish renaissance the foot of the Alcala from the other side of the great square in which the fountains play, and in the quarter which may be looked upon as the classical one now for immediately opposite to the post office is the best building of the Banco de España, at the opposite corner is the Ministry of War surrounded by its shady gardens, while in the immediate neighborhood is the famous picture gallery. The tendency is to build great and beautiful buildings and no others in this quarter, and, at the present time a new admiralty is in course of construction on a site next to the new post office. But the latter, a really majestic edifice and magnificently embellished and complete inside, must remain the queen of the quarter. It is in fact the strongest architectural feature of the new Madrid, and will astonish the delegates to the Postal Congress when they meet.

Efficiency of Spanish Service

Also the Spanish postal service in general, though it may have serious deficiencies, is far better than many outsiders imagine. Spain has great difficulties to contend against in the way of her railway services, strikes and so forth, but the postal department often seems to manage to overcome them in a remarkable manner. On the occasion of the last short-lived railway strike, in the spring, when it was announced that there were positively no trains running on the

Northern Railway, letters apparently reached the French frontier without delay.

What Spain has done in the way of wireless at Aranjuez and what she is doing in regard to the establishment of aerial services—which is much—will also be of interest to the congress. The subject of the aerial post in general and the preparation of international rules and laws will be one of the chief features of the business of the congress. Committees are already at work in Madrid making arrangements for the forthcoming proceedings.

General Program

As to the general program, it is understood here that some rather remarkable propositions for increases of rates will be put forward by the French delegates, a special commission in Paris having already prepared them. The general idea of France, it seems, is that international rates should be brought into harmony with the new interior rates in France. France will, therefore, propose that the new rate for letters within the international postal union shall be 50 centimes and its equivalent in foreign moneys for letters up to 20 grams in weight, and 5 centimes for each 20 grams afterward; that the rate for post cards shall be 25 centimes and 50 centimes for post cards with reply paid; that the rate for picture or illustrated post cards which have not more than five words written upon them shall be 15 centimes; that there shall be an increase of 50 centimes in the fee for registration of postal packets; an increase of 5 per cent in the rates for sending postal remittances by railway, and an increase varying from 83 to 300 per cent in the same by sea. Finally, the French delegates will propose that a tax, variable according to the standards of each country, shall be laid upon letters that are franked.

Although not a matter of the congress, it may here be remarked that Spain, having lagged behind in the organization of foreign money order services, is now taking steps to complete her arrangements in this direction; as an instance of which is the fact that such a service has just been established between Spain and the United Kingdom, which service includes the Balearic Islands and the Canaries and certain Spanish post offices in Morocco.

QUEENSLAND SHEARERS' AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Will the shearers' award made for Queensland by Mr. Justice McCawley, head of the Arbitration Court of that State, override the awards made by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court? The answer to the question is of vital importance to the pastoralists of Australia. If the Queensland award, which provides for preference for Unionists and a large increase in wages, is allowed to stand, its conditions will undoubtedly be demanded by the station hands in other states. Those who declare the Queensland award invalid base their argument on Section 30 of the Commonwealth Arbitration Act of 1904, which reads:

"When a state law or an award, order, or determination of a state industrial authority, is inconsistent with an award or order lawfully made by the court, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid."

NO EMBARGO PLACED UPON AMERICAN GRAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—That there will be no embargo placed upon the shipment of American grain or other products from Canadian ports, was the official statement read from the Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce for the Dominion, at a meeting held at the Harbor Commissioners' office in Montreal recently, when one of the most representative conferences ever convened for the purpose of discussing grain traffic, assembled. From correspondence which had taken place between the Shipping Federation and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, it appeared that the report had obtained circulation that such an embargo would be placed, the result being, according to the statement of Thomas Robb, secretary of the federation, that six vessels had been diverted which were originally scheduled to load grain at Montreal, owing to the uncertainty prevailing. Grain brokers were also refusing to book grain because of a possible embargo. The president of the Harbor Commissioners, W. G. Ross, explained what facilities had been provided for handling grain traffic in the coming rush season, and mentioned that whereas in 1914—the biggest year in the history of the port for grain movement—up to the end of July there had been shipped 12,649,000 bushels, for the same period this year the shipment had been 25,002,000 bushels. The port was capable at present of handling 900,000 bushels a day. Regular liners could take between 100,000 and 150,000 bushels per day from three elevators, which meant that tramp tonnage to the extent of 750,000 bushels per day was required to carry away all the grain. In a letter to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Robb had pointed out these facts, and shown that this port could handle all the grain coming to it. A letter from Sir George Foster which replied to the secretary of the Shipping Federation was produced by the president. "The government," stated the Minister, "has no intention of placing an embargo on transit of American products through Canadian ports." This announcement was received by the gathering with the utmost satisfaction. Mr. Ross further alluded to the special preparations being made for the handling of the new grain crop. He stated that a new grain berth would be completed early in October, and that the commissioners were at the present time studying the problem of providing further accommodation of this nature. It was stated at the conference that the Canadian Pacific Railway was ready to bring to Montreal 250 cars of grain per day, the equivalent of 400,000 bushels, also that the Grand Trunk Railway could bring 150 to 175 cars per day and in addition to this, that there would be the regular movement of grain by all-water route.

RAILROAD CONGRESS IN RIO DE JANEIRO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—It has been decided that the South American Railroad Congress, which was to have met in 1915, shall meet in this city in 1922 to consider questions of international interest in connection with the South American railroads. A commission of Brazilian engineers is now touring South America, conferring with committees in each republic regarding these questions, so that the committees may be prepared to present to the congress definite proposals.

COAL DISCOVERIES IN ARGENTINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The scarcity and high price of coal has re-awakened interest in the exploitation of the coal discoveries around Lake Epeyren in the southern part of the Argentine Republic and the newspapers are clamoring for the construction of the 125 miles of railroad necessary to bring the new-found coal region into communication with the Patagonian ports.

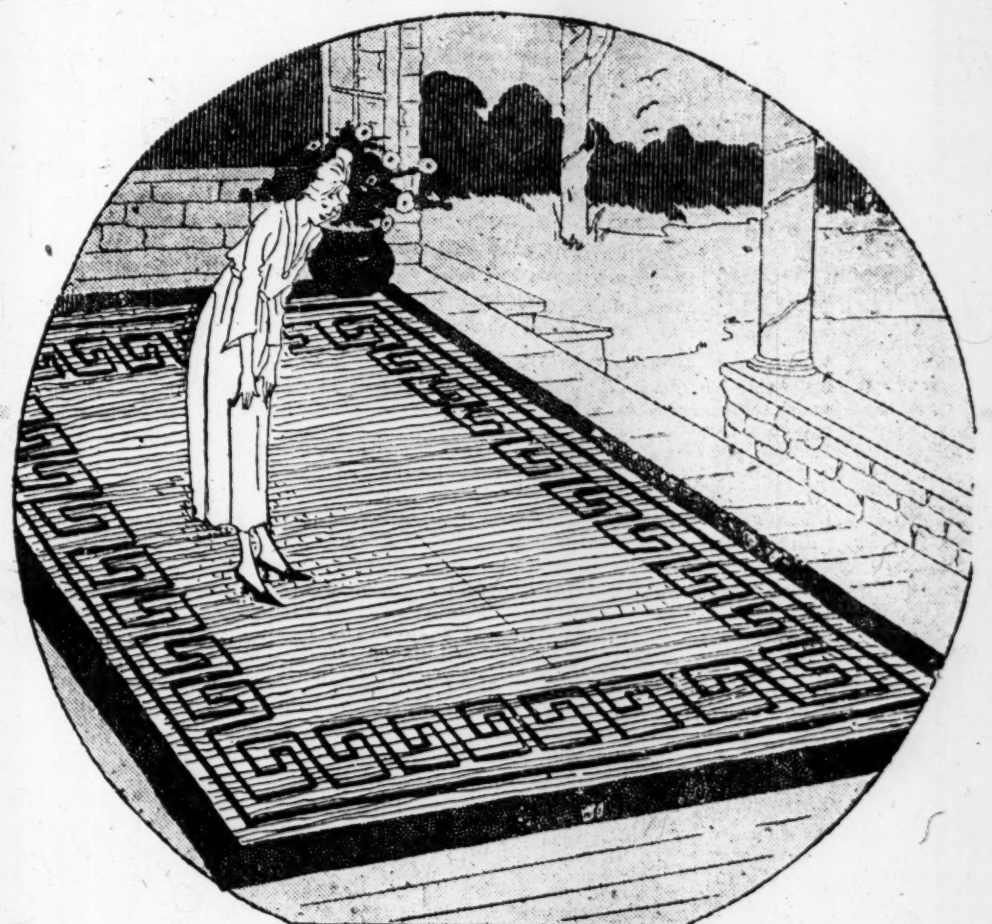
Since the discovery two or three years ago of coal along the Epeyren brook, which empties into the lake of the same name, the government has conducted extensive explorations and tests in the neighborhood which appear to show that the coal is of good quality and that the deposits are extensive enough to make mining a profitable venture.

WITIALIZED AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—The South Dakota educational department, under the direction of Fred L. Shaw, state superintendent of public instruction, is pushing the work of vitalized agriculture throughout South Dakota, and has arranged for six short courses in this work, to be given at Huron, Mitchell, Aberdeen, Rapid City, Watertown and Bonesteel. It is expected that at least 1000 South Dakota school teachers will attend these schools.

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FRANCE'S ATTITUDE UPON INDEMNITIES

Poincaré Party Is Disinclined to Talk With Germany on Indemnities or to Accept Anything but Integral Reparations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—That France is by no means converted to the system of the fixation of German indemnities in accordance with German means is perfectly clear from the little discussion which took place in the French Chamber and from the statements made by Mr. Poincaré in the various journals in which he writes.

Just as there was considerable opposition to the Spa conference so there is opposition to the Geneva conference of an even stronger character. The fact is that the results of Spa, which are not regarded as favorable to France, serve as a weapon to what may be called the Poincaré party. First, there is the disinclination to talk at all with Germany about reparations and then there is the determination to accept nothing less than integral reparations. If there must be a fight at an early moment of the debt, say those who think in the same way as the former President, then let the amount be fixed so high that it will be equivalent to no fixation at all. No Compromise.

In the Senate Mr. Ribot took up this theme. The veteran statesman, who is certainly regarded as the Nestor of Finance, warned Mr. Millerand that the country would never forgive him if he went to Geneva. The phrase needs not to be taken in its literal sense, although Mr. Ribot was against the mere holding of the Geneva conference. Its real meaning will be found in taking the word Geneva to stand for a moderate conception of reparations. That is the real quarrel. A very large, perhaps the largest, section of French opinion insists upon no compromise. While Mr. Millerand is disposed, chiefly under British pressure, to come to some sort of reasonable compromise.

Sometimes Mr. Millerand yields on certain points as he did at Spa; but to secure the confidence of Parliament he is obliged to obtain some harsh sounding triumph in the opposite sense. If he agrees to less coal, if he extends the time for disarmament, he can only make these things pass by showing that France has obtained the right of a new occupation of Germany. Highly significant, however, was his response to Mr. Ribot. It had been supposed that at Boulogne and again at Spa a provisional figure had been agreed upon between France and England and the Allies in general. Mr. Millerand took advantage of the opportunity to state that nothing at all had been decided. No sum had been accepted and no system of payment definitely established as between allies. This is, indeed, surprising. It repudiates all the so-called arrangements made in the series of conferences. France is still free. France will go to Geneva with her hands untied. She will be bound by nothing that has hitherto been done. The point is worth underlining, since it contradicts what had been understood to be the truth and it also denotes that Mr. Millerand is by no means wedded to Lloyd Georgean theories.

Alternating Views

What is happening is that there are rapidly alternating periods in politics in which the British view and then the French view prevails. The British view, under the influence of which Mr. Millerand appears to come from time to time, is in favor of a settlement almost at all costs, certainly at the price of considerable sacrifices. It believes that it is better to make more modest demands in the hope that they will be met than to make larger demands which will keep Europe disturbed. Every time Mr. Millerand sees Mr. Lloyd George it is announced that an accord has been reached. Every time Mr. Millerand comes under the influence of his own Parliament he appears to repudiate such accords. Thus there exists considerable uncertainty which no conferences are able to remove.

It can only be supposed from Mr. Millerand's words that he is also against Geneva or at least against the idea which is implied in Geneva. It would, on the other hand, not be surprising again to find him giving way. The result of these changes of opinion of these perpetual conflicts between two theories in which neither side obtains a definitive triumph is that a settlement is perpetually postponed.

In France the most influential opponent of settlement is undoubtedly Raymond Poincaré. Writing in the "Temps," he says that before any discussions can take place with Germany the Allies must first estimate precisely the damages and debit Germany with them. Do not let us go to Geneva or anywhere else, he cries, to ask Germans for propositions. Do not let us meet them again except to remind them of our rights and to make clear to them our united will. That is plain enough and that is the simple attitude that he has always taken.

German Misstatements

If we go to Geneva, he argues, we know in advance what will happen.

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The experts of the Reich will return to their old theme. It is some time since the German Government sent to the Commission of Reparations statistics in which misstatements were made with a great scientific show. The damage caused to French industrial enterprises, to mines, to public buildings, to agricultural property, to forests, to railroads, to bridges, to routes, to canals, to seaports, to private houses, was valued at the ridiculous figure of 7,000,000,000 francs. This total permitted the Germans to argue that they had already furnished in ships, in coal, in locomotives, in cattle, sums already superior to their debt. Mr. Poincaré does not think that this ridiculous contention could be long sustained, but the Germans would then fall back on their second position—that they cannot in any case pay in money but are willing to examine whether they can pay partially in kind. These proposals, it is already clear, are in three parts. First there is to be a reconstruction of the devastated regions by international enterprise on commercial lines but with limited profits. Second there is the fixation of a maximum irrespective of the total damages, a maximum debt to be paid in annuities which will include goods. Third that all goods shall be valued at what is called the world price. Is it necessary to go to Geneva to discuss such propositions, asks Mr. Poincaré scornfully.

He is especially struck by the German attempt to justify these pretensions. The Germans claim that it is the fault of the French if the devastated regions have not been put right quicker. Instead of employing German workers, France has recruited Portuguese, Poles, Chinese, and other laborers. They have been badly lodged and directed and have furnished only mediocre work. As for the French themselves, they have folded their arms, refusing Germany will pay, and this blind confidence has brought about a scandalous laziness. Then there is administrative disorder, the inertia of a bureaucracy, the waste of resources. To this diatribe Mr. Poincaré replies that almost before the bombardments had finished the population of the northern districts began to come back and although the French State has hitherto had to pay alone the cost of reparations the population sheltered in temporary buildings set hastily to work to repair their dwellings.

Sticking to Treaty

No, Mr. Poincaré will have none of these sophisms, but sticks to the original intention of the Treaty to give the Reparations Commission, full power to obtain all reparations possible. The Reparations Commission, according to the Treaty terms, was to have given to the German Government the right to state its case without the smallest right to take any part in the decisions of the commission. From that attitude the Allies in defiance of their own treaty have gradually slipped away into adventurous methods. He cannot believe that any new organization should replace the Reparations Commission.

What apparently troubles him most is the possibility of a new invasion of Germans who will enter into industrial and commercial competition with France. There is, indeed, some danger of this. The German scheme for the reconstitution of northern France does seek to introduce German labor and German goods. Already in delivering quantities of articles to the industrialists of the north, Germans have endeavored to enrich themselves at the expense of France. The former president accuses them of trying to sell their goods at big profits in the departments that they have ruined. They wish to bring into France a swarm of architects and engineers, of contractors and workmen. As France has need of such labor it would at first sight appear that she has no cause of complaint. She need not trouble about the nationality of the workers provided they are doing necessary work. She need not trouble about the origin of goods if she is in real need of those goods.

Mr. Poincaré, however, urges that Germany has already abused the situation and will abuse it still more if strict regulations are not laid down. Even before the signature of the Treaty, permission was given to Germany to cooperate in the reconstruction, but this permission is being extended too far. Is France to receive nothing, he asks, but a cloud of Germans who will exploit the France they have ravaged?

Such objections have weight and the prestige of Mr. Poincaré gives them additional weight. That is why these problems which have for so long seemed on the point of submission apparently become more and more difficult.

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AUSTRALIAN LABOR WELCOMES PRINCE

Mr. Storey, Labor Premier of New South Wales, Characterizes the Prince of Wales as a "Thorough Democrat"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Many dismal prophecies were made regarding the Prince of Wales' visit to New South Wales. The new Labor Government and the Labor majority in the City Council appalled those who considered Labor a synonym for disloyalty. Sydney's welcome was magnificent and not the least enthusiastic feature of it was the brilliant banquet given by the Labor Government to the royal guest.

The Labor Premier, Mr. Storey, proposed the toast of the Prince at the banquet, declaring that it was an honor that he would not readily forget and a privilege that he gladly embraced. "I have had an opportunity of scrutinizing the behavior of the Prince of Wales, and I have arrived at the conclusion that nothing I can say of the Prince is too good for him. The conduct of the Prince has led me to believe that he is a thorough democrat."

Phrase Struck Home

The phrase struck home and the cheering of 1000 enthusiastic guests rewarded the smiling Premier, who continued:

"We are delighted to have the Prince with us in Australia. The movement that I have the honor to lead at the present moment joins most heartily in extending to him a hearty welcome. The Prince will know very likely before he leaves New South Wales that I am the head of a movement which stands for progress and development. He will know that during the last 30 years the democratic movement in New South Wales and Australia generally has made rapid strides. It has made those strides, as most people here know, because of the belief that the King shared those progressive ideas which make for the betterment of the people."

"In the development of those ideas we hope, as we have done in the past, to continue along the lines of constitutional development. We aim at attaining whatever improvement is possible by constitutional methods—no man in this country need resort to any other."

The Prince and the Harbor

The royal guest entered into the enjoyment of the evening with a freedom from care and a happy, spontaneous humor. The Prince said that he had been much thrilled on entering the harbor. As any reference to Sydney's beautiful harbor is always expected from every visitor, the guests understood that the Prince was simply joking at them. They laughed again, and heard with delight the Prince's remark which capped the joke: "You know, of course, that I would mention your harbor."

But in spite of the jesting and absence of formality, the boyish figure at the head of the room struck a note of understanding and gratitude which probably bound him more closely to Sydney than anything else during his visit to New South Wales.

"A Sydney welcome is something to live for and I shall not forget it all my life," said the Prince, "and can only thank the people of Sydney with all my heart. This wonderful city is the cradle of the amazing development that has made the Australian Commonwealth. Sydney is indeed the London of the southern hemisphere." Congratulating New South Wales on its magnificent record in the great war, praising wholeheartedly the rôle of Australian women at the front and in the homes, and proposing the toast of "The Ladies," the Prince rounded off a speech rich in unheeded effect, youthful enthusiasm and gaiety.

ONTARIO AND TELEPHONE RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—In view of the fact that there is widespread protest in Ontario against the application of the Bell Telephone Company for a heavy increase in rates, special interest attaches to the request that has been forwarded from the public utilities commission of this city to the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission asking for a report on the feasibility of establishing a provincial telephone system. It is generally agreed that the question is not for any

single municipality to attempt to solve but is one which embraces the whole province, and it is expected Sir Adam Beck will reply to the request by arranging for a prompt report from government engineers on the project.

CIVILIZATION IN INDIA STILL VERY PRIMITIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England.—Bengal is in some ways the premier province of India. It has silks and jute mills, railways and telegraphs, electric lights and fans, electric trams and motor cars; all the appliances of material civilization. Its colleges are numerous and widely distributed; its graduates are sent forth in thousands. Bengalis have contributed to the world's knowledge of chemistry, physics, and mathematics. Yet, within half a day's journey of Calcutta there can and do occur outbreaks similar to those of the most degraded tribes of West Africa or Central New Guinea. The primitive India, the India which lies below the surface veneer of western habit imposed and fostered by the British, is the India which reveals itself in the Punjab disturbances; the India whose animal ferocity and superstition led to the exhortations to exterminate the Feringhi (white man) as expressed in the threats of the mob which for some time previous to General Dyer's action terrorized the whole Amritsar district. No one responsible for the orderly government of hundreds of millions of Asiatics and incidentally for the safety of the white community could afford to tamper with such a situation.

The Hunter Commission report admits that General Dyer's action crushed the insurrectionary movement, the steps he took were at the time approved by the Punjab Government.

The Adjutant-General for India speaking before the Imperial Legislative Council said: "Brigadier-General Dyer was well aware of the events of April 19 (the Amritsar affair) took place on April 13) when the murders of Europeans and the attacks on property took place, and when the firing which had been employed to suppress these disorders had been totally inadequate." He further referred to General Dyer's policy of patience and conciliation on April 12. Moreover the general, after April 21, pacified the surrounding districts without firing a shot and without the use of coercive measures. This seems to prove that the whole Sikh community had learned a lesson. That this was so, is demonstrated by the fact that when a fortnight or so later, there came news of the Afghan invasion the leading men of the district came forward and offered the general 10,000 Sikhs to fight for His Majesty and invited him to command them. He and his brigade-major received the unusual honor of being made Sikhs, and native opinion declared itself unmistakably in his favor. The commander-in-chief gave General Dyer an important post in connection with the Thal operations. There was then no word of blame till the Hunter Commission issued its report. As a result of this report the British Government censured General Dyer and removed him from his command.

MELBOURNE HAS A STRIKE OUTBREAK

City "Walks in Darkness" Owing to Strikes of Gas Workers, Engine Drivers and Firemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—With its gas and electric light cut off, Melbourne walked in darkness in the middle of the winter hoping for a speedy settlement of the strike of gas workers and engine-drivers and firemen—two separate disputes which synchronized.

In both cases the disputes were marked by unusual features. The Premier of Victoria, Mr. Lawson, called for volunteers to man the deserted gas works and an ample supply of labor took the place of the strikers.

The Premier, in his appeal, declared that the time had come when it was no longer a question of the rate of wages. The matter has assumed much greater importance. The dispute really involves the use of direct action or force and order, strikes or arbitration, law or constitutional methods. The public will undoubtedly suffer through the refusal of the men to honor their agreement and adopt constitutional means and the government must intervene in the interests of the whole community. The gas workers, in deciding for piecework, are acting not only against their direct employers. Being engaged in the conduct of a public utility, the maintenance of which is vitally essential to the people, they have, by their action, in effect practically declared war upon the community. . . . The government has accordingly determined to take up the cause in a resolve to do its utmost to protect the community against wanton aggression and to use all resources to assist in carrying on the work of supplying gas."

The Prussian Maxim

Efforts were made by Mr. Justice Higgins, head of the Federal Arbitration Court, to settle the dispute, but he failed to bridge the gulf between the 13s. offered by the gas companies and the 14s. demanded by the men. He pointed out that on the basic wage the companies were offering more than he would have been justified in prescribing. He said that the tactics of the men in endeavoring to force a conclusion at the expense of the community was reminiscent of the Prussian maxim of might is right.

The success of the "luncheon" in carrying on the gas works threatened to extend the scope of the strike very seriously, as the seamen and wharf laborers, as well as the carters and drivers, would not handle "black" coal. The unexpected development in the strike of the engineers and firemen was the decision of the electric light companies to pay a wage agreeable to the strikers thus restoring lighting and power throughout Melbourne and Greater Melbourne, coupled with this being the refusal of the Chamber of Manufacturers to follow the example of the power companies.

Thousands Unemployed

In effect, the unions declared electricity white, having obtained con-

cessions with which they were well satisfied. The Chamber of Manufacturers, by instructing its members not to use power, immediately made it black. Electricity was thus black and white. The most serious phase of this dispute was that the determined resistance of the manufacturers, who claimed that they were fighting for arbitration as against direct action, maintained the long roll of unemployed, estimated at about 25,000 people.

Speaking on behalf of the Industrial Disputes Committee of the Trades Hall Council, which was handling both strikes, the secretary of the committee, denied that the men would neither arbitrate nor work. The agreement with the power companies was the direct result, he said, of arbitration, and 90 per cent of the community, he felt sure, agreed with the conciliatory attitude of both sides in that settlement. There was no reason why a similar spirit should not obtain in connection with the gas trouble. The Disputes Committee was always ready to meet representatives of the gas companies, or any other authority, in conference, with a view to bringing about a satisfactory settlement.

SUCCESS OF "RADIALS" PLANNED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—The appointment of a royal commission to investigate the feasibility of hydro-electric radials in Ontario has not shaken the faith of Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, in his projects. Sir Adam recently conducted a party of municipal officials of Toronto and other cities over the London and Port Stanley Railway, and the opinion of the visitors was that this was probably the finest suburban electric railway on the continent. If there were any who doubted that a municipally-owned electric line could be made to pay at a reasonable charge to the patrons, they had their doubts removed as a result of their visit to London's suburban line. Sir Adam Beck, at a banquet given to the visitors said:

"Notwithstanding the opposition to radials, the municipalities will unite their forces and they will build radials and make such a success of them as has been done with the London and Port Stanley line. Just as was done with hydro, when 12 municipalities entered the original scheme although many predicted failure, so in radial propositions, the work to be attempted will be successfully accomplished."

"We have here an electric line equipped as we hope to equip 300 miles of railway of which Toronto will be the hub. The stories which have been told of the road not being a financial success are all without foundation. We have had the best engineers in the country working on hydro radials and we have secured reliable data. Our first object is to serve the people and to build on business principles. In this respect, all politics should be eliminated from the management of radial lines."

COMING BY-ELECTION WATCHED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—The decision of the United Farmers to place Capt. Hugh Dickson in the field in the Colchester County by-election as a candidate against the Hon. F. B. McCurdy, the newly appointed Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Government, has created a great deal of political interest throughout the Province as it is recognized that Mr. McCurdy's defeat would have a very serious effect upon the fortunes of the government. The importance of the by-election is indicated by the fact that Mr. Meighen himself, as well as the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia, is being brought into the constituency to deliver an address upon Mr. McCurdy's behalf. So far no opposition to the Hon. Rupert W. Wignome, the new Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, is in sight in St. John's, New Brunswick.

Captain Dickson is a successful farmer who left his farm to serve with the Canadian forces overseas. He won distinction at the front and was awarded the military cross. He was formerly a supporter of the Conservative Party in Colchester County, and this fact is counted upon by the United Farmers to increase Mr. McCurdy's danger from his candidacy. One early feature of the campaign has been a declaration by Gilbert N. Allan, who was elected as a farmer candidate in Cumberland County in the provincial election, that the Colchester farmers should not oppose Mr. McCurdy. It is doubtful, however, whether Mr. Allan's declaration will have much effect. He is comparatively unknown in Colchester County and his appearance as a candidate in Cumberland last month was generally attributed to some personal differences with former political friends rather than to any other cause.

Mr. McCurdy first came into prominence politically by defeating the Hon. W. S. Fielding, then Minister of Finance in the Laurier Government, in the constituency of Queens-Shelburne in the Reciprocity election of 1911. He was returned for Colchester, his native county, by acclamation in the election of 1917. He is the head of a large stock-breeding firm. Government supporters are relying largely upon his executive ability to bring him victory in the present campaign, which does not close until next month.

PEOPLE DELAY BUYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—There appears to be a strengthening of the determination on the part of the public generally to delay buying until further declines in prices take place, according to Joseph A. McCord, federal reserve agent, in his recent monthly report on business and agricultural conditions in the sixth federal reserve district. He bases this conclusion on the fact that the volume of sales by wholesale firms during the month of June was appreciably below figures for May, and in some instances even below the sales for June of last year.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WOMEN GOLFERS' PLAY IMPROVES

Lower Scores Predominate as the Favorites Show True Form in First Round of Western Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Practically all of the favorites played true to form and survived the first round of match play in the eighteenth annual women's golf championship tournament at Oak Park Country Club here Tuesday.

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Glen Oak, who led the field in the qualifying round Monday and who is noted for performing splendidly in medal play and then losing out in match play, won her match Tuesday morning, 3 and 2, defeating Mrs. J. W. Worley Jr., of Aurora, Illinois. The present champion, Mrs. P. W. Fliske, De Kalb, Illinois, held her own creditably in a match with Mrs. E. E. Harwood, Olympia Fields, winning 2 and 1.

Sinking a long putt at the nineteenth green Miss Edith Cummings of Onwentsia defeated Miss L. E. Rein of Ridgemoor in the closest match of the day, 1 up. Miss Elizabeth Klotz, St. Louis, who finished second in the qualifying round, defeated Miss Marjorie Edwards of Midlothian, 5 and 4.

Leading visiting players who survived the first match round were:

Miss Frances Hadfield of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, runner-up in 1918; Mrs. J. S. Pritchard of Battle Creek, Michigan, former champion; Mrs. K. G. Starbuck of Columbus, Ohio, state champion; Miss Marion Burns of Kansas City, Missouri; and Mrs. David Gaut of Memphis, Tennessee, medalist in the tournament at St. Louis in 1918.

Last year's runner up and twice former champion, Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr. of Onwentsia, stayed on for the second round by an easy victory over Miss Frances Kellogg of St. Louis, 7 and 5.

The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

First Round

Mrs. P. W. Fliske, De Kalb, defeated Mrs. E. E. Harwood, Olympia Fields, 2 and 1.

Miss Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, defeated Mrs. C. A. Rehburg, Olympia Fields, 7 and 5.

Miss Edith Cummings, Onwentsia, defeated Mrs. L. E. Rein, Ridgemoor, 1 up.

Mrs. J. S. Pritchard, Battle Creek, defeated Miss Helen Tilton, Toledo, 4 and 3.

Miss Elizabeth Klotz, St. Louis, defeated Miss Marjorie Edwards, Midlothian, 5 and 4.

Mrs. K. G. Starbuck, Columbus, defeated Mrs. H. R. Casson, Olympia Fields, 1 up.

Miss Marion Burns, Milburne, defeated Miss Vida Lively, La Grange, 4 and 2.

Miss Edna Dixon, Oconomowoc, defeated Mrs. B. C. Stevenson, Indianapolis, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Glen Oak, defeated Mrs. J. W. Worley Jr., Aurora, 3 and 2.

Mrs. L. C. Quintin, Edgewood, defeated Miss Vera Gardner, Glen Oak, 2 up.

Mrs. J. W. Douglas, Evanston, defeated Miss Louise Fergus, Glen View, 3 and 2.

Miss Carolyn Lee, Beverly, defeated Miss Marie Powers, Glen Oak, 4 and 2.

Miss Dorien Cavanaugh, Chicago, defeated Miss Ernestine Pearce, Skokie Country Club, 4 and 3.

Miss Rex A. Blossom, defeated Mrs. F. J. Jeffers, Edgewood, 6 and 5.

Mrs. David Graut, Memphis, defeated Mrs. H. D. Sterrett, Hutchinson, 6 and 5.

Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Onwentsia, defeated Miss Frances Kellogg, St. Louis, 7 and 5.

AMERICAN LEADERS

ALL ON SHORT END

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P. C.
Chicago	56	48	533
Cleveland	52	45	519
New York	48	48	507
St. Louis	48	56	508
Boston	58	51	479
Washington	49	63	457
Detroit	46	71	394
Philadelphia	37	81	313

RESULTS TUESDAY

Washington 3, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 5, New York 3.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1 (first game).
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1 (second game).

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Chicago's defeat by Washington yesterday did not affect the race for the lead, as Cleveland and New York also lost to second-division teams. The Boston Red Sox made it four victories out of their five-game series with Tris Speaker's band, and Detroit captured its third win in four recent starts against the Highlanders. Hard hitting has been the rule in the present western invasion of the east, and it cannot be said that any of the leading three clubs of late has shown box strength worthy of a pennant contender.

St. Louis took two from the last place team, and tightened its hold on fourth by a half game. Detroit, by its recent successes, is fast emerging from the 300 class, and will make a hard fight for sixth place in its final home stand.

The final official figures for the season place the men as follows:

Loveland, Norway, 6804.355; Hamilton, United States, 6770.86; Ohls, Sweden, 6579.305; Halmer, Sweden, 6533.15; Nilsson, Sweden, 6434.53; Wickholm, Finland, 6406.46.

HALL WINS ALL-AROUND SHOOT

CAMP PERRY, Ohio—G. S. Hall of San Diego, California, has been announced as the winner of the all-around championship match in the national rifle tournament with a total of 502.5 out of a possible 550.

His score was as follows: Wimbledon, 92; off-hand, 9; match one, 94; clay target, 25; and pistol, 105. E. J. Miller, Hillsboro, Ohio, was second with a total of 487.5; Capt. E. C. Crossman, Washington, District of Columbia, third, with 486; A. H. Hardy, Denver, Colorado, fourth, with 483.5; and Capt. J. Yuditsky, Second Field Artillery, fifth, with 482.5.

WHITE SOX DEFEATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There was heavy hitting yesterday

on the part of both teams here, but Washington had the better of Chicago in the run-getting, 8 to 5. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington 0 0 0 4 1 0 2 1 x—8 12 3
Chicago 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 0 0—5 13 2
Batteries—Courtney, Acosta and O'Rourke; Kerner and Schalk. Umpires—Morality and Hildebrand.

DETROIT CAPTURES ANOTHER

NEW YORK, New York—Detroit made four hits count for five runs, while New York's 10 hits brought only three tallies. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 1—5 4 1
New York 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—3 10 2
Batteries—Ayers and Almsmith; Shawkey, Collins and Ruel. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

RED SOX TAKE FINAL

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Four runs in the seventh put Boston safely ahead of Cleveland, the final count being 7 to 2. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 2 1 0 4 0 x—7 13 0
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2 9 1
Batteries—Bush and Schang; Clark and O'Neill. Umpires—Dineen and Evans.

SWIMMERS ARE MAKING RECORDS

No Less Than Eight Olympic Records Are Broken in Two Days at Antwerp, Belgium

ANTWERP, Belgium (Tuesday)—The United States water-polo team defeated the Greek team in the Olympic aquatic events here today by 7 goals to 1. England defeated Spain by 9 goals to 0.

Several Olympic records were broken Monday. Three Americans, Mrs. F. G. Schroth of San Francisco, Miss Irene Guest of Philadelphia and Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, made new records in winning their heats of the 100-meter free style. D. P. Kahanamoku repeated his record-breaking performance of the previous day by covering 100 metres free style in 1m. 12.55.

Pua Keoloha, Honolulu, tied the Olympic record when winning his heat in the same event. This makes a total of eight Olympic records broken by American entries in two days, one world's record bettered and two Olympic records equaled.

In the events Monday John Howell, United States, won his heat in the 400-meter breast stroke in 6m. 55s. In the 100-meter free style Kahanamoku and W. W. Harris, Honolulu, were first and second, respectively. George Vernot, the Canadian, failed to qualify. Norman Ross, United States, was second to Keoloha in his heat of that event.

In the 100-meter free style for women Mrs. Schroth won the first heat in 1m. 18s.; Miss Charlotte Boye, United States, finished second. Miss Irene Guest won the second heat in 1m. 18 4-5s. Ethelda Bleibtrey won the third heat in 1m. 14 2-5s. (The previous record was 1m. 19 4-5s.)

Warren Keoloha, Honolulu, won the final honors in the 100-meter back stroke with his teammate. Ray Kegeris, second, and the Belgian, Blitz, third. The time was 1m. 15 3-5s. (The Olympic record was 1m. 20 4-5s., made by H. J. Hebrner in 1912.) Perry McGillivray, United States, and H. L. Kruger, Honolulu, finished, respectively, fourth and fifth.

Norman Ross, United States, and F. K. Kahanamoku, United States, qualified in their heats in the 1500-meter free style swim. Ross winning his heat and Kahanamoku finishing second to Bearrepare of Australia.

The track and field events just closed were notable for the fact that only three athletes were able to win two first places. These were Firegiri, the Italian walker, who took the 3000 and 10,000 meter event; A. G. Hill the English middle distance runner, who won the 800 and 1500-meters, and Nurnli, the Finn, who was first in the 10,000-meter run and in the cross-country race which, it is admitted, was considerably short of the advertised 10 kilometers.

The athletes are now departing from Antwerp. The Swedes are going to Paris for the triangular meet with the French and Americans. The Englishmen also are leaving to prepare for their games with the Americans in London September 4. A portion of the American team will sail Wednesday for New York. The remainder are due to depart next month.

The teams announced for the "America vs. British Empire games" include some of the best American and English and colonial athletes who competed here. To these will be added a few Irishmen and Scotsmen who were not at Antwerp.

The United States tug-of-war team and the Dutch and Belgian team have been ordered to meet next Sunday to contest for second place in the tug-of-war. The first place was won by England.

The final official figures for the season place the men as follows:

Loveland, Norway, 6804.355; Hamilton, United States, 6770.86; Ohls, Sweden, 6579.305; Halmer, Sweden, 6533.15; Nilsson, Sweden, 6434.53; Wickholm, Finland, 6406.46.

HALL WINS ALL-AROUND SHOOT

CAMP PERRY, Ohio—G. S. Hall of San Diego, California, has been announced as the winner of the all-around championship match in the national rifle tournament with a total of 502.5 out of a possible 550.

His score was as follows: Wimbledon, 92; off-hand, 9; match one, 94; clay target, 25; and pistol, 105. E. J. Miller, Hillsboro, Ohio, was second with a total of 487.5; Capt. E. C. Crossman, Washington, District of Columbia, third, with 486; A. H. Hardy, Denver, Colorado, fourth, with 483.5; and Capt. J. Yuditsky, Second Field Artillery, fifth, with 482.5.

F. H. MORGAN WINS THE KING'S PRIZE

Sergeant in Witwatersrand Rifles Captures the Chief Individual Event in the Bisley Shoot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISLEY, England—The biggest individual shooting event in the Bisley fortnight which attracts marksmen from all over the British Empire is the King's Prize. This was won by Sgt. F. H. Morgan of the Witwatersrand Rifles, against over 800 competitors, a fitting climax to the work of the South African contingent which has done excellently at the 1920 meeting. The

For the MacKinnon Cup five countries competed: England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada and South Africa, and Scotland took the trophy with 1455. Canada and England tied for second place with 1434. South Africa scored 1432 and Ireland 1354 points. Each country was represented by teams of 12, firing 15 rounds each at 900 and 1000 yards range. Other results:

Cheylesmore Cup—Won by Third Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Hamilton Leigh Trophy—Won by

Sgt. A. T. Medhurst 47 44 44 135
Lieut. G. H. Harvey 45 46 44 135

TEAM STANDINGS

Country	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Total
South Africa	377	372	362	1111
England	365	374	354	1093
Canada	369	372	345	1086
Ireland	318	355	336	1009
Guernsey	337	335	326	998

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LOYAL COALITION MEETS CHALLENGE

In Letter to Senator Lodge on Walsh Request, President Lloyd Asks Inquiry First Into Irish Question in America

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Loyal Coalition has met the challenge contained in the letter from John J. Walsh, State Senator, to Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator, by calling upon Senator Lodge to ignore the request for an American commission to investigate Ireland. The Loyal Coalition maintains that the Irish question is not properly an issue in American politics. The further point is made that if the American Government is to investigate the Irish question, the beginning should be made in the United States, where agitation on the subject is having a demoralizing effect.

The letter is as follows: August 24, 1920. "Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, Massachusetts—My dear Senator: The Boston papers this morning report the letter sent by State Senator John J. Walsh, asking that at the December session of Congress you introduce a resolution providing for financing a commission from the United States to Ireland. Senator Walsh alleges as an 'excuse' that Ireland has been made a football in American politics by men whose sympathy for Ireland is about as sincere as the average American interest in the life of the Eskimo.

"It is gratifying to know that even Senator Walsh appreciates the necessity of urging an 'excuse' for such a proposal. The idea of injecting the delicate and complex Irish controversy, which is none of our business, into American politics on the eve of a national election, is something which needs an excuse, but for which no such thing as an excuse exists.

"The Irish question is not an issue between the people of Ireland and the British Government. It is a controversy of Irish factions with each other and the British Government. Irish Nationalists could have had a most generous degree of self-government long ago, but they have insisted on not merely self-government for themselves, but on being endowed with the legal right to impose their rule by force upon a portion of the country where such subjugation would be most abhorrent.

"A commission to investigate the conditions in Ireland sounds innocent, but we must remember that Ireland is an integral part of the British Isles politically, as it is geographically. Any attempt on the part of our government to intervene diplomatically by resolution or investigation would be justifiably resented as a trespass against a great and friendly power.

"If resolutions concerning the Irish question are to be introduced in the December session of Congress, we respectfully submit that American interests demand that first attention be given, not to the Irish question in Ireland, but to the Irish question in America, where citizens of Irish descent are displaying a reckless indifference to America's welfare in the indulgence of their hatred of Great Britain and their Nationalistic sentimentalities concerning a land which is not now entitled to their allegiance.

"Yours sincerely,
"DEMAREST LLOYD,
"President of The Loyal Coalition."

Loyal Orange Convention
CHICAGO, Illinois—The supreme grand lodge of the United States of the Loyal Orange Institution opened its first convention in four years yesterday with 500 delegates present.
"We Orangemen here in the United States hold that the Sinn Fein movement is purely a domestic concern of the British Empire, and that the United States has no more right to interfere than the British Empire would have to mix in our relations with the Philippine Islands," said George T. Lemmon, New York, secretary, who has just returned from the international meeting at Belfast, Ireland, where the Loyal Orange Institution expressed itself opposed to the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland and in favor of a union with England.

LICK OBSERVATORY REPORTS ON NEW STAR

LICK OBSERVATORY, California—A new star in the constellation Cygnus, reported on Monday through Harvard Observatory as of the third magnitude, was of 2½ magnitude on Monday night according to observations at Lick Observatory, reported by Dr. W. W. Campbell, director. Its position is right ascension 20 hours, declination 53 degrees," Dr. Campbell said. "It may be seen about 10 degrees north-west of Alpha Cygni. Our observations show it to have bright bands with absorption on the violet edges characteristic of new stars in this stage of development."

PAPER PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

NEW LONDON, New Hampshire—Paper manufacturers of the United States and Canada, as well as forestry experts, are assembled in this village at the foot of Kearsarge Mountain for the conference today under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. This annual meeting, which ordinarily is limited to consideration of forestry problems of New England, will this year have international significance through the discussion of various aspects of the controversy between Canadian and American interests over Canadian

pulpwood as related to the paper shortage.
Among the speakers will be George W. Sisson Jr., president of the American Paper and Pulp Association; Henry S. Graves, until recently Chief United States Forester; R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the American News Print Service; Elwood Wilson, forester of the Laurentide Paper Company, Quebec; E. A. Sherman, Associate United States Forester; Edward Beck of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association; Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry Association; and James W. Youmey, director of the Yale Forestry School.

CONSOLIDATION OF JAILS OPPOSED

County Officials in Massachusetts Resist Efforts to Economize Over Prohibition Results

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Officials of the four western counties of Massachusetts have refused to enter an agreement to transfer the inmates of the jails in those counties to the Hampden County jail, although such a plan is favored by the State Department of Correction. Similarly, in the southern counties of the State, the local authorities have shown unreadiness to agree upon an arrangement for the care of prisoners in one institution, although a committee has been appointed to report on the matter in November.

Jail population has rapidly decreased in Massachusetts, under the combined influences of the probation system and prohibition, and few county institutions now have a sufficient number of inmates to justify their remaining open, in the opinion of Sanford L. Bates, commissioner of correction, and Edward C. R. Bagley, the deputy commissioner.

Mr. Bates and Mr. Bagley believe that considerable economies could be effected by a consolidation of the jails, which would reduce the cost of upkeep largely, and that also it would be possible to obtain uniformity in the administration of the institutions. At present, inmates in some jails are punished for practices which are considered only reasonable privileges in others.

The Department of Correction is empowered by law to transfer prisoners from one institution to another, and could therefore circumvent the county officials; but although the department officials are aware of this provision they have no intention of exercising it. The law, it was explained, did not contemplate wholesale transfers such as would be required to shift all the inmates of the smaller institutions to some central place where they could be provided for, and therefore no action of that character would be taken.

Public opinion, it is expected, will force legislative attention to the matter within a short time. The residents of the various counties will object to being taxed for the support of institutions which are little used and expensive, and pressure on the legislature can, of course, produce legislation which will be mandatory upon the county officials. Thus the expense of upkeep of many jails would promptly stop.

MANY ARRESTS OF INTOXICATED DRIVERS
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Arrests of motorists for drunkenness in July broke all records," Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, declared yesterday. "The number of convictions of drunken motorists reached the extraordinary total of 100 last month."

"During the first month of prohibition, July, 1919, the number of such convictions was 19, the highest ever known up to that time in this State. In June of this year that record was equaled.
"Inspectors of this department have been instructed to report immediately the name of any person found operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor and summary action will be taken by the registrar," Mr. Goodwin said. He added that inspectors were expected to leave no case in doubt, but to act at once in any instance where suspicion was aroused. He further stated that he will suspend an offender's license to operate an automobile immediately, and not wait for the court to take it away from him.

FROM NEW YORK TO NOME IN 55 HOURS
NOME, Alaska—The four United States airplanes flying from Mineola, New York, to Nome, arrived here from Ruby, Alaska, at 5:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The actual flying time from New York was 55 hours, Capt. St. Clair Street, head of the expedition, announced. The hop-off on the return trip to New York will be made in a few days.

Classified Advertisements

PROPOSALS
BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY CO.
Will receive bids on or before Sept. 2, 1920, for the houses Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, August 23, 1920.

It is encouraging to note the number of times that Mr. Bertrand Russell's articles on his visit to Russia are quoted in various journals. They appeared originally in the London Nation. The reappearance of these articles is so interesting because, whether one disapproves or approves of Soviet methods, every one knows that Bertrand Russell tells the truth, as he sees it. So we have the gracious spectacle of a fine writer and fine scholar applauded by each side in turn. Each side knows that he is an honest man, and a truth teller, who desires not to buttress his own side, but to seek Truth, as Lincoln did.

When Lloyd George, in the British House of Commons, praised Bertrand Russell's articles, a Labor member shouted: "You prosecuted him!" Could there have been a finer testimony than this to the honesty of Bertrand Russell who went to Russia to bless, and who remained to blame. Lloyd George's speech was admirable. Quick minds delight in his Celtic quickness. How neatly the following sentence places Lenin and Trotsky, and how Winston Churchill must have smiled his broad, expressive smile. "Lenin, I believe, is an aristocrat, and Trotsky is a journalist. In fact, my right honorable friend, the Secretary for War (Winston Churchill) is the embodiment of both." I can remember the time when there was much confusion among dwellers in the rural districts, over Winston Churchill of America, and Winston Churchill of England. He of England has also written novels, or is it one novel?

The crusade for pure English. I launched at Toronto by Robert Donald, former editor of The Daily Chronicle and now editor of the London Globe, and chairman of the Empire Press Union, is a crusade to which I heartily subscribe. Mr. Donald suggests the foundation of a British Institute on the lines of the French Institute, which sets a standard of style in purity and spelling. America has added many vigorous words and idioms to the language but the spelling and terminology of her household reports, and the gentlemen who do the comic pages in the daily newspapers, are appalling. They should be the first to be reprimanded by the committee of a British-American Pure Language Institute.

Mr. H. L. MENCKEN might be on the committee. Months ago I bought his "The American Language" (one of my monthly purchases). It is a delightful and informing book to read slowly. Here is a specimen. Mr. Mencken is discussing the word "Tommy-rot," which first appeared as English schoolboy slang, and later crept into books, among them Jerome K. Jerome's "Paul Kelver." Thus:

The wonderful songs that nobody ever sings, the wonderful pictures that nobody ever paints, and all the rest of it. It's Tommy-rot!

I wish you wouldn't use slang. Well, you know what I mean. What is the proper word? Give it to me. I suppose you mean cant.

No, I don't. Cant is something that you don't believe in yourself. It's Tommy-rot; there isn't any other word.

The Crusade for Pure English would be helped by a wider system of coordinating British and American universities. Mr. Beverley Nichols, the new President of the Oxford Union, suggests that American students should attend other British universities besides Oxford and Cambridge; and that British students should not limit themselves to Harvard, Yale and Princeton. The new president of the Oxford Union must be a nice man to suggest that something of value can be acquired in other universities. Oxford is changing like all other mundane institutions. But I should be sorry if the Oxford air of hauteur quite disappeared.

Occasionally I read novels, but I should be most unhappy if I had to read novels for a living. Therefore Prof. Frances Theresa Russell of Stanford University, has my hearty admiration. I dread to think how many novels she must have read in preparation for her volume, "Satire in the Victorian Novel." It seems to be an excellent book and I, as one of the last of the Victorians, rejoice to find Professor Russell saying: "We have as yet invented nothing to surpass the general Victorian satiric philosophy." And have we invented any wiser, neater and more delightful satirists than the author of "Alice in Wonderland," George du Maurier, and W. S. Gilbert?

And have we anything better than the sly humor, and slyer satire of W. D. Howells? Some day I am going to read him all over again, and next autumn I hope to be enjoying his last novel "The Vacation of the Kelwyns," a story of a Shaker community. Soon I shall be in Quebec, and there, on the spot, I shall reread Kitty's adventures in that venerable city. To keep my head steady I shall begin a study of "The Evolution of an Intellectual" by John Middleton Murry, editor of the Athenaeum, who is so clever that he gets tangled up in his own cleverness. He has wit, but small humor.

I AM delighted to read that Major Mordaunt, not Sir Walter Scott, was the author of the quatrain about One crowded hour of glorious life Is worth an age without a name.

As every one knows it appears as a chapter heading to "Old Mortality," and as Scott was in the habit of making these snatches himself, and ascribing them to "Anon." and "Old Song" every one supposed that this rhetorical fustian was his. It appeared in The Bee of 1791 signed by an unknown Major Mordaunt, and Scott remembered it 24 years later. I could never see its value, and I won-

dered why Henley printed this bombast on the title page of his anthology of heroic verse.

To Straight Statements I have added the following:

"The critic is to be judged by the manner in which he has experienced art, as the painter is to be judged by the manner in which he has experienced the visible world."

(Clutton Brock in "Essays on Art")

Among the New Books I should like to read are:

"Sainte-Beuve's Critical Theory and Practice." By L. MacClintock.

Because, in this volume, Sainte-Beuve's methods of procedure are minutely analyzed, and because writers of weekly literary articles wonder at Sainte-Beuve, and blush at their own attempts. His "Causeries du Lundi" appeared between 1851 and 1857. Who reads him now?

"The Americanization of Edward Bok."

Because this autobiography is crowded with stories "new to the public" about literary men and publicists, and because it will be interesting to learn how a poor boy from Holland became editor-in-chief of The Ladies Home Journal. I shall also hope to read a book Mr. Bok wrote in 1915 called "Why I Believe in Poverty."

A TREATISE

Memorie e Confessioni di un Sovrano Deposto (Memories and Confessions of a Deposed King). By Guglielmo Ferrero. Milan: Treves, 5 Lire.

"The novel," said the brothers de Goncourt, "is history as it might have been." This is not Guglielmo Ferrero's formula. This volume, which can only be called fiction because it is written by a fictitious person unfolding his fictitious sentiments and ideas, is history as it is seen by a supposititious German minor monarch, with the aid, we must add, of a professor's point of view. The result is an extremely interesting, very eloquent and only occasionally tedious volume, but we cannot begin to believe in the existence of the person who is supposed to have written it. No such monarch ever sat on any throne however small. Not a throne but a professional chair was the seat for him, and we do not doubt but that his lectures would have been very well attended.

The book is divided into two parts: the first of "memories" set down for the (supposed) writer's sons, the second of "confessions" wherein he pours out his lamentations and his ideas after the loss of his sons in the great war which has also deprived him of his throne and left him an exile in a Swiss hotel. The "Memories" are a nothing more nor less than an extremely able bird's-eye view of European history from the French Revolution down to the outbreak of the Franco-German War of 1870—"the true story" as he calls it, "which you will not find in any printed volume, which none of the wise of the world would believe if they read it." We cannot find the gentleman's views startling as he seems to think them, but he has at least a great knowledge of facts and an admirably lucid way of marshaling them. It is only when he indulges in theories that he evinces a certain mysticism which is puzzling to those who do not keep in mind Goethe's "Faust," or rather the key idea of that masterpiece.

The writer describes the political history of the last century of the period which began with the French Revolution and Napoleon, the revolt against authority and the defeat of divine right, evil defeating itself. Europe came back to authority in the shape of the German Empire. "France made a desperate effort to wrest from God the government of the universe. Germany raised the standards of romantic sedition and philosophic tumult. England with fire animating a multitude of slaves of iron who worked to conquer the world's riches. The Holy Alliance was the one rampart against all this, and the successful work of the nineteenth century was to destroy the Holy Alliance." Such an idea is not a bad one for a small German monarch, but few indeed are the kings who have enough learning to illustrate it by so ably arranged a history of all Europe during the century. Of private history there is none. It is merely a brilliant treatise on the times.

The second part of the book, the "Confessions," forms fragments of the deposed sovereign's diary, written in 1918 and 1919, and his ideas have undergone a change. Instead of thinking that out of evil good has come, he now realizes that evil has prevailed, that the world has been destroyed and that all is to be remade again. This part of the volume is rather puzzling to the reader who wishes to find out what the writer really thinks, for with every fresh entry in his diary he changes his mind as to what it all means. At one moment he sees former Emperor William as the evil genius and then, in a flash, that the real Faust of the tragedy was Bismarck. "The destroyer of the German Empire and the world." What has been destroyed is authority, and with its fall he sees the destruction of the world as the temple fell about Samson in his great effort, burying all within it. The volume is extremely interesting and many of its pages are intensely eloquent; it compels the reader to think but we cannot imagine that it will help anyone to a conclusion. Perhaps that was what the author intended.

YUOKO GEOGRAPHY

Mr. T. T. Waterman's curious volume in the "University of California Publication in American Archaeology and Ethnology" is an interesting series of notes on the Yurok Indian names of northwestern California, a summary of investigations for the benefit of the special student.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

An English Wife in Berlin. By Evelyn Princess Blücher. London: Constable 18s.

The subtitle of this extraordinarily interesting book, "A Private Memoir of Events, Politics and Daily Life in Germany Throughout the War, and the Social Revolution of 1918," will give the reader a foretaste of the material which Princess Blücher has so skillfully used; but until he has actually begun to read, he will have no adequate idea of the absorbing interest of the story. English by birth, German by marriage, the Princess was in a singularly trying position. With eight brothers and brothers-in-law, and numerous nephews and cousins fighting for England, she was forced to return to Germany with her husband on the outbreak of the war, and to live long years among a people suffering in turn from insistent exultation in the certain defeat of her country, from spy mania during which the slightest misunderstanding of an innocent phrase led to insults and persecution, from semi-starvation with a sense of depression, and from revolutionary fury during which human or divine virtue was sacred. Yet with all this, love for her husband and his people, the loyalty of a few friends, and an honest admiration for the self-devotion and stoical endurance of the German nation, kept her from mere Anglomaniac; she saw both sides, the one by sympathy and knowledge of her own people—she was cut off from English newspapers and English relations for months and even years at a time—the other by sight and daily contact; and the singular fairness and balance which distinguish her book from almost all the social literature of the war are as conspicuous as its clarity of expression and its overwhelming interest. "Audi alteram partem" is an old maxim; Princess Blücher, without a word which could hurt the most ardent lover of England, enables us to do so; and no one can afford to leave her book unread.

In one sense, the Princess was singularly fortunate. Her husband was not obliged to serve in the army, and so was free to devote himself to a Knight of Malta to Red Cross work, in which she, too, at first found the only relief from the tragedy of her position. Very soon, however, the arrival of British prisoners presented a new opportunity of service, and she devoted herself to the alleviation of cases of suffering and hardship, to the discovery of the missing, to the provision of necessities to those in prison camps, and to the transfer of prisoners from those camps which were notorious for their barbarities. Such works of mercy did not make her own position easier; she was denounced as a traitor, insulted, spied upon, and only the failing loyalty of friends, some, like herself, the foreign wives of German nobles, others, to their honor, of pure German descent, supported her through such trials. On one thing she prides herself, and the British nation may do the same; except for occasional charges of the use of dum-dum bullets at the beginning of the war, she never heard a single charge of wanton cruelty brought against the English troops, and that in a country which was ringing with the "cruelties" of the French and Belgians, civilians and soldiers alike; and over and over again she records cases of enthusiastic praise, now of the kindness of English nurses and doctors, now of the fine military qualities and clean fighting of English troops. A curious feature in the book is the dread of Northcliffe press, the belief that peace could have come sooner but for its influence; yet the sight of a copy of The Times was always an event of the highest importance. It is equally interesting to note her secret disappointment at the absence of triumphant naval actions. The services of the navy in keeping the German fleet a prisoner were hard for one cut off from all regular news and newspapers to appreciate, and the very record of the disappointment makes us feel more strongly than ever the authenticity, the unvarnished truth, of the record of four years of troubled life.

The granddaughter of the twelfth Lord Petre, the wife of the heir of the Blüchers, she had known the best of both countries before the war. She made a great impression in Berlin, and six months after her marriage in 1907 was asked by the Kaiser himself to launch the great new cruiser. A cheerful, laughing woman, "I expect you will get into trouble with your English relations if you launch my battleship, now won't you?" The Blücher was sunk by the English on January 24, 1915, and the Princess recalls her pride in the summons to christen her eager talk of "England, England, England," with Princess Henry of Prussia after the ceremony; and then the torpedoing of the ship by her own countrymen (it went down with a photograph of herself in the cabin) and the conversation of the captain of the lost ship with her own English brother-in-law in command of the guard placed over the German crew at Edinburgh. Truly this little incident is an epitome of the strangely tangled circumstances which bound her at once to England and to Germany. Again, after a vivid description of the curiously international company at the Hotel Esplanade, where she and her husband lived when in Berlin, of their experiences with food substitutes and the increasing hardships of life in the capital, she dwells upon the memories of the past, and calls up a vision of the fair women and gallant men, the flower of civilization and culture, who crowded the halls and galleries in the past, as gay

and careless as the court of Marie Antoinette before the Terror, and to the full as ignorant of the dark future. That future began cheerfully enough and the spirit of the German Nation during the early months of the war has never been more vividly expressed than in these little vignettes of laurel-hung trains of white-robed girls offering flowers to every train load of soldiers, of cheering multitudes surging round Unter den Linden singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and acclaiming the Kaiser; yet from the first she had her doubts. Under September 23, 1914, she writes: "I hear that it is the English who have turned the luck of the German Army, and are keeping them at bay." Every one has been expecting the entry of the Kaiser at the head of his troops into Paris for 10 days past, but it looks as if he would not get there now. A week later she writes: "People are beginning to realize gradually that some great mistakes have been made in the west. . . . General von Kluck went forward too fast, with no reserves behind him, and part of his army was cut off." It took no small courage and shrewdness to write such a passage on October 1, 1914. Two days later she heard that the French and English aeroplanes were better than the German, but her bride was soon to be lessened by the fall of Antwerp and the insolent exultation displayed to her as an Englishwoman by a German lady who came to a dinner party in ultra-fashionable dress and said to her: "Wait until you see the dress I am keeping for the day when England is beaten." An interesting account of Moltke's dismissal follows on the same page. She heard that "Moltke wanted to make straight for Calais; . . . if the German Army had reached the coast before the English arrived there, the French would have been defeated. It seems, however, that the Kaiser's personal vanity got the upper hand. He countermanded Moltke's orders, and insisted on the troops making for Paris, which he hoped to enter at the head of his victorious army. It is being whispered here that this defeat on the Marne may prove the decisive turning of the war, and the greatest misfortune for Germany, in spite of her successes everywhere else." Never were truer words written; and the best proof of their truth is the fact, recorded a few weeks later, that the Germans were saying "they never had any intention of going to Calais," though she heard that "its possession is the one great object of the war now from the Emperor's point of view," now that is, the battle of the Marne had closed the way to Paris.

At Kissingen, in June, 1915, she saw the hero of the Emden, von Mücke as she at first calls him, and it is part of the excellence of the book such inaccuracies are left as they stand, to be corrected in the light of fuller knowledge. "He is treated like a hero wherever he goes. . . . He was quite overpowered by the admiring crowd that followed him to the station just now; but certainly, if he was embarrassed by it, his poor old mother who was with him fully appreciated it all, as I have never seen such an expression of perfect happiness and pride as I did on that poor woman's face as she walked with him and helped him to carry the numerous bouquets of flowers with which he was laden." It is a pleasant picture, and assuredly von Müller deserved it, as the writer of this review can testify, whose intimate friend enjoys the distinction of being the only woman ever captured by the Emden.

A journey to Silesia in September showed the Blüchers a new aspect of the struggle. Austria was already jealous of Germany, Silesia (who had not forgotten her Polish ancestry) full of downright hate and abuse of Germany, and the German authorities, Austria and Silesia, too, had already received ominous circulars demanding an inventory of all copper and brass in private houses. "It is pathetic to see the householders making lists of their household gods, wondering sadly when the moment will come when they receive the order to tear them down and melt them into ammunition." Germany was acting on the immemorial method of oppressing the weakest first, but one cannot but take note of the similar fate which befell the metal goods of Berlin householders as well as those of the weaker Germanic peoples.

Of greater sorrows there is a hint in the picture of the numerous women, bowed beneath the burden of their grief, or wearing it as a crown of honor, who filled the bitter winter streets in harassed search of food or clothing. Rumors from the front made matters worse. The officers' feast, the men starve; such was the message brought in by wounded men, and it was all too true; nor did anyone feel it more than the best type of German officer, as it is well to remember. "A young officer," says the Princess, "returning from a fight in which he had to watch his men being literally mown down by machine guns, went up to headquarters to report. There he found the highest staff authorities sitting at a banquet and discussing the war in a flippant way. 'I could have killed them all,' was his remark." This was at the front in November, 1915, when in Berlin the Princess already heard the mutters of a revolution. "We can't talk now, but wait till our turn comes," was a remark made by a man in a railway carriage, and that suppressed sullenness, to use her vivid phrase, was of ill omen for the future.

All this while social life of a sort went on. The Esplanade Hotel was a place in which to walk delicately, so many were the nationalities represented, so tender their susceptibilities. But everywhere was a weight, a weight of horror at the execution and culture, who crowded the halls and galleries in the past, as gay

and harmless Serbian and Polish peasants, of fear of the dark present and the threatening future. Yet the Princess found comfort in the impression made by her countrymen. "You can't get an Englishman to complain" was a sentence to cause a thrill of joy; the English sense of humor which laughed at threatening heroics, the English cleanliness which made wounded prisoners demand a bath before they asked for food or drink, were endlessly refreshing to her and perplexing to the Germans; and German misconceptions—their insistence that the English Government had loosed "branded convicts" against them for instance, because they had captured some prisoners with blue tattoo marks on their arms—could still give rise to a momentary smile.

The account of the Revolution is of extraordinary interest; the sudden zest of triumph that lit up the hitherto listless and apathetic crowds; the fearful sound of the machine guns; the mob trying to storm palace after palace; the warning to the Blüchers not to sleep on the ground floor; the letting down of the iron blinds and sitting in the dark at midday; the rise by which the Princess was carried in an ancient droshky to the safety of a distant hospital, when to have hired it in the ordinary way would have been to risk the fury of the mob against the aristocrats; all this reads like a romance rather than twentieth century history. Then they escaped to the peace of Silesia, where the royal family of Saxony, hidden in a hunting lodge, would have starved but for the food sent them by a faithful servant. And in the end, when all was over, there is no repining; over inevitable hardships, only a simple statement of the tragedy of the woman married to an alien. Forced at the beginning to leave her own country for her husband's, at the end she is no better off. No return to her own home, because her husband is an enemy subject; no social intercourse in his country because she is a foreigner; no association with neutral society for fear of compromising neutral friends; always, and everywhere, loneliness. And this is the conclusion of the whole matter, these the last words of a wise and noble book: "One lesson which I hope and believe all women in the same position as myself will have learnt is, that it is our imperative duty to try and restore friendship and confidence between the inimical nations, and that we ought all to unite in this common task." Her book ought to make it easier.

A NEW COLLECTION

English Madrigal Verse, 1588-1632. Edited by E. H. Fellowes. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 12s. 6d.

To read Mr. Fellowes' delightful collection of madrigals fills one with a sense of our degeneration from Elizabethan and Jacobean standards. If the words of several hundred songs written, for ordinary purposes of entertainment, during the last 50 years were printed together in one volume what a farrago of unreadable banalities would be the result. It is true that in the latter pages of such book, supposing the arrangement to be chronological, a sign of better times would be discernible; for with the improvement in English music effected by the younger generation of composers, has gone a corresponding improvement in the poems chosen for musical setting, so that, among the trivialities and stupidities of this typical drawing-room ballad, would be found beautiful examples of the work of John Massfield or A. E. Houseman. So our present depression may be tempered with hope for the future.

For in that book, though there is a good deal that is slight, many pieces which need their music to give them significance, there is nothing vulgar or foolish, and there is a surprising amount which is really lovely poetry; surprising, because Mr. Fellowes has made no mere anthology of the best, but has given us everything from all the song books, with certain exceptions noted in his admirable, workmanlike introduction, which were published in his chosen period.

That, and the editing—of which no more need be said than that it is worthy of the Clarendon Press—are what gives his book its peculiar value. Mr. A. H. Bullen, Mr. Arthur Symonds and others have made readily accessible the flower of these songs; but Mr. Fellowes has compiled, once for all, a "corpus" of them, which will be of the greatest use to the student and will afford the amateur the delightful occupation of searching for gems overlooked by the anthologists.

In turning over these pages, one is struck anew by the amazing wealth of the poetry of the period. The work of the poets of established repute is extensive enough, but while occasionally a great name, such as Spenser or Sidney or Donne, appears at the foot of a song, the great majority are unsigned or signed by little known writers—Anthony Munday, Francis Davison or Chidiock Tichborne. The great Elizabethan stars were surrounded by a perfect Milky Way of lesser but lovely luminaries.

There is one name, however, which stands out above the rest. "In Campion," writes Mr. Arthur Symonds, "the art of the song-writer seems to concentrate itself, become individual, become conscious." Campion or Campian (the spelling preferred by Mr. Fellowes) was at once a great poet and a great song-writer. Much great poetry, even lyric, has not the true singing quality. The majority of these songs, delightful as they are, are not great poetry. In Campion's verses, which are distinguished from the rest by the indescribable thing called style, both these elements are found; and since he himself wrote the music for them, he may be regarded as the Admirable Crichton of the lyric art.

OUR WRITERS

Irvin S. Cobb

Lines of boys and girls used, forced by unwelcome circumstance, to sit at long tables, gripping a wooden-handled pencil, each with desperation and testifying to the demand upon them by determined scowls and tongues caked with checks or displayed between lips. Thus fixed, they would attempt interminable rows of shaky and uncertain loops scurrying across the startled face of the foolscap like frightened runaway hoops. Else, past that introductory stage, they would inform the world in strokes of more or less wobbly assurance that "A rolling stone gathers no moss." Authority they found chalked in pale Spencerian upon the blackboard ahead, crowned by a marvelously flamboyant eagle and buttressed by groups of formidably stiff "Aa" and "Bb" models foreboding future struggles.

Enter, to give denial courteous to the old de-negerizer, Irvin S. Cobb of the world-at-large. As a rolling stone of varied and colorful content, commend us to Mr. Cobb. He has rolled geographically from Kentucky's blue grass, by way of New York and Philadelphia to and through the crimson-splashed poppies of the war belt; professionally, from the trail of the news item in a town where the daily peak of interest was the arrival of the midday train at the frame depot to the photographic chronicling of a world's waste. And he has gathered in the experience, and in the teeth of the schoolyard warning, as much moss as he is ever likely to find crying need for.

Now that he has laid siege to the citadel of permanent literature—especially noting his new collaboration with Daisy Ashford and her sister—it is rather interesting to recall that his youthful dreams included a place in the category of "Bill Arp" and "Bill Nye." If you have no recollection of "Cobb's Bill of Fare" and "Cobb's Anatomy" you need not worry much. Many excellent reading folk are in a similar darkened condition. Existence is for the larger part a sunny and essentially transient thing for Cobb. Along the quiet street of his southern town he meets and speaks his friend Judge Priest on the way to the courthouse, and hears the little comedy or drama of the moment's interest; in a group of city newspapermen or in the city lounge with modest argument and speculation and anecdote, he has even essayed the ephemeral glory of musical comedy—without, it may be conceded frankly, hurling despair into the ranks of the little but assertive world that has its court in the neighborhood of Forty-Second street and Broadway.

Cobb is interesting to me principally for the comprehensive latitude of his activities. The warmest worshippers of Dickens point out that he wedded journalism and literature; that his style in its freshness, color and sentiment is literally "newspaper style." I have myself commended a study of Dickens as the foundation for the understanding of newspaper work. In some lesser degree—a much lesser one—Cobb has carried the reporter's pencil into magazines and even into the writing of history that may be reread tomorrow.

It is to be credited to chance, perhaps, that Cobb's rolling proclivities took him to Europe at the moment (1914) when the pistol shot was fired into the world's powder magazine. He is an interesting example of the new type of war correspondent. That dashing, spectacular, resourceful and fascinating genius of old-fashioned warfare has come into the limbo of things that were, along with the kind of warfare that formed him. The twentieth century correspondent is a carefully guarded guest of the general staff to one side of the actual field and far enough from genuine action to be in every sense safe. He is really little more than an interviewing reporter with the ability to write his interviews interestingly. He may—with almost literal truthfulness—take his time in the writing. Of these, Cobb was a typically successful figure.

But while his tomorrows may be, so far as at this moment conjecturable, at home in the attic collections that have buried Frederic S. Cozzens and "Josh Billings" and "The Danbury Newsman" deep in dust and forgetfulness, there can be no question concerning the actuality and enthusiasm of his following today. That he is fortunate in his professional association is beyond dispute; that his cheerful, unadorned style of writing, his humorous and careless gift of characterization and expression make for popularity he demonstrates. "Many a time and oft have I hauled off and given the poor old English grammar a wallop on the point of the jaw," he confesses (or is it a boast?), and the editor delightedly summons an artist or two, and marks the article for a proud position on the envied first page.

On the other hand, I have witnessed a couple of thousand people of all classes who mingled tears with their laughter when Cobb wore a few bits of serious or somber sentiment and minor tragedy into a talk on his observations during the war.

A FRIENDLY VIEW

Reminiscences of Leo Nicolayevitch Tolstoy. By Maxim Gorki. Translated by S. Kotliansky and Leonard Woolf. Richmond: The Hogarth Press, 3s. 6d.

The private publishing press responsible for this little book (the printing was done by the justly famous Pelican Press) has already given us poems by Hope Mirrielees and T. S. Eliot and works by J. Middleton Murry, Katherine Mansfield, and Virginia Woolf; it will therefore be seen that the Hogarth Press is the platform of the modern "intellectual" par-

excellence. The present volume contains notes by a man, who was born "out of the people" and because an intellectual, upon the conversation and habits of an intellectual: who was always trying to become "one of the people." The surprising thing is that Gorki, who above all is Tolstoy's chief follower and upholder today in Russia, gives us here a rather irritated outlook on his great master. Secure in the vastness of his admiration—"there is something in him which made me desire to cry aloud to everyone. Look what a wonderful man is living on the earth!"—he does not hesitate to lay his finger on his great weakness. "What always repelled me in him was that stubborn despotism inclination to turn the life of Count Leo Nicolayevitch Tolstoy into the saintly life of our blessed father, Boyard Leo." As you know he has for long intended to suffer, he expressed his regrets that he had not succeeded.

It is valuable to have records of conversations wherein we hear Tolstoy the man and not Tolstoy the philosopher, we learn that he was a good deal more human than we might suppose from the books and the teaching; we are apt to judge a man as if he practiced the ultimate lot of what he preaches, and thereby we get a distorted impression. Again some passages are interesting themselves, as physical "science is a bar of gold made by a charlatan alchemist. You want to simplify it, to make it accessible to all; you find that you have coined a lot of false coins. When the people realize the real value of those coins, they won't touch you."

Of great interest also are the few passages which mention Tchehov, who will probably become the best liked of all the Russians among us, for his truthfulness and his objectivity.

We may safely say that this book, though slender, is worth anybody's while for the help it gives in penetrating to the real Tolstoy; most of his biographers and critics are so preoccupied by their admiration or dislike of his teaching that they are wildly mystical in their picture of the man himself. Gorki is the sort of man who will not lightly be blinded by anything or anyone and we gain by this. Of his first meeting he writes "I was glad and proud to have seen Tolstoy, but his conversation reminds me a little of an examination, and in a sense I did not see in him the author of *Cossacks*, *Kholostomer*, *War and Peace*, but a 'barin' who, making allowances for me, considered it necessary to speak to me in the common language, the language of the street and market-place. That upset my idea of him, an idea which was deeply rooted and had become dear to me." We also need a like upset.

COMPETENT VERSE

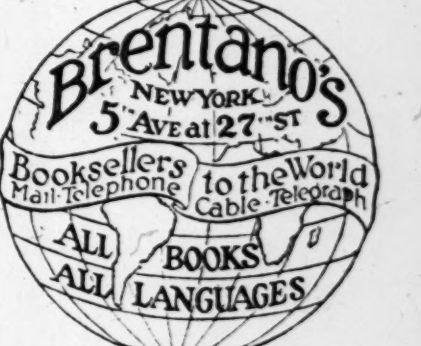
Lancelot. By Edwin Arlington Robinson. New York: Thomas Seltzer, \$1.75.

In his new poem, as in his former volumes, Edwin Arlington Robinson writes very competent modern verse. Every line shows a sureness of touch that has come through long, patient practice in this kind of writing. The quality of his blank verse is singularly even, pleasantly vigorous, and really poetic. Yet in these days of multifarious interests, it is not enough to say that a poet's work is as good as Tennyson's or Longfellow's. What seemed distinguished fifty years or more ago must be greatly surpassed today, or there is no real progress.

Mr. Robinson certainly has a flexible poetic vocabulary, a way of writing with apparent ease many readable lines that are distinctly modern in tone. Notice, for instance, such lines of his as

The joyless evanescence of a smile,
Discovered on the face of Lancelot
By Gawaine's unrelenting vigilance,
Wavered, and with a sudden change went out.

His verses are full of such words as "sullen," "unrelenting," "joyless," "gloomy," "lameable," and so on.



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THE HOME FORUM

Our Garden

I have said little of our flowers, but they were a large part—sometimes I think the largest part—of our happiness. Going back through the summers now, I cannot quite separate those of that first year from those of the summers that followed. It does not matter; sooner or later we had all the old-fashioned things: hollyhocks in clusters and corners, and on the high ground in a long row against the sky, poppies and bleeding heart, columbine and foxglove, bunches of crimson bee-balm and rows of tall delphinium in marvelous shades of blue. And we had banks of calliopsis and sunflowers—the small sunflowers of Kansas, that bloom a hundred or more to a stalk—and tall phlox whose fragrance carries one back to some far, forgotten childhood. Then there were the roses—the . . . roses that one must be careful of in winter and the hardy climbers—the Dorothy Perkins and rambler climbing over the walls. As I look back now through the summers I seem to see a tangle of color stretching across the years. It is our garden—our flowers—always a riot of disorder, always a care and a trial, always beloved and glorious.

One year I planted some Canterbury-bells—the blue and the white. They are biennials, and bloom the second year. The blue ones came wonderfully; but the white ones apparently failed. I did not plant them again, for I went in mainly for perennials that, once established, come year after year. I tried myosotis, too, but that also disappeared after the second year. Our garden, such as it was, was a hardy garden, where only the fittest survived.

There was an accompaniment to our garden. It was the brook. Nearly always, as I dug and planted, I could hear its voice. Sometimes it rose strong and insistent—in spring, when rains were plenty; sometimes in August, when the sky for weeks had been hard and dry, it sank to a low murmur, but it was seldom silent. All the year through its voice was a lulling undertone, and the seasons ran away to the thread of its silver song.

After all, a garden in any season is whatever it seems to its owner. To one who plants and tends it, and loves it, any garden is a world in little, a small realm of sentient personalities, of quaint and lovely associations, of anxious strivings and concerns, of battles, of triumphs, and of defeats. To one who makes a garden under compulsion it is merely an inclosure of dirt and persistent weeds, a place of sun . . . and some more or less pensive and reluctant vegetables that would be much more pleasantly obtained from the market-wagon. There is no personality in it to him, nor any poetry. I know this, because

I was once that kind of a gardener myself. It was when I was a boy and had to hoe one every Saturday forenoon, when there were a number of other things I wanted to do. It was almost impossible to study lovingly the miracle of the garden when duty was calling me to play short-stop on the baseball nine that I knew was assembling on the common, with some irresponsible one-gallus substitute in my place. Yet even in those days I loved the fall garden. The hoeing was all done then, the weeds were no longer my enemies. One could dig around among them and find a belated melon, and in the mellow sunlight, between faded corn-rows, scoop out its golden or ruby heart and reflect on many things.—From "Dwellers in Arcady," by Albert Bigelow Paine.

A Day's Sail in the Baltic

Although there is a lively pleasure in discovering even the dullest and smallest towns and villages, the finest experience offered by the Baltic is the savor of the Baltic itself in a long day's sail. I mean a day of fourteen hours at least, from six in the morning till eight at night, through varied seascapes and landscapes and varied weather. As soon as the yacht leaves the harbor in the bracing chill of sunrise she becomes a distinct entity, independent, self-reliant. The half-dozen men on her, cut off from the world, are closely knitted into a new companionship, the sense of which is expressed not in words, but by the subtleties of tone and mien; and if only one among them falls short of absolute loyalty and good-will towards the rest, the republic is a failure. . . . The dictum of an older and far more practiced yachtsman than myself used always to be, "I'll have no man aboard my ship who can't smile all the time." It is a good saying. And it could be applied to my yacht in the Baltic. We had days at sea in the Baltic which were ideal and thrilling from one end to the other.

To make a final study of the chart in the cabin while waiting for breakfast is a thrilling act. You choose a name on the chart, and decide: "We will go to that name." It is a name. It is not yet a town or village. It is just what you imagine it to be until you first sight it, when it instantly falsifies every fancy. The course is settled. The ship is on that course. . . .

To pick up the first buoy is thrilling. We are all equally ignorant of these waters; the skipper himself has not previously sailed them, and we are all, save the cook, engulphed below amid swaying saucers, on the look-out for that buoy. It ought to be visible at a certain hour, but it is not. The skipper points with his hand and says the buoy must be about there, but it is not. He looks through my glasses and I look through his; no result. Then the deck-hand, without glasses cries grinning that he has located her. After a quarter of an hour I can see the thing myself. That a buoy? It is naught but a pole with a slightly swollen head. Absurd to call it a buoy! Nevertheless we are relieved and in a superior manner we reconcile ourselves to the Baltic idiosyncrasy of employing broom-handlers for buoys. . . .

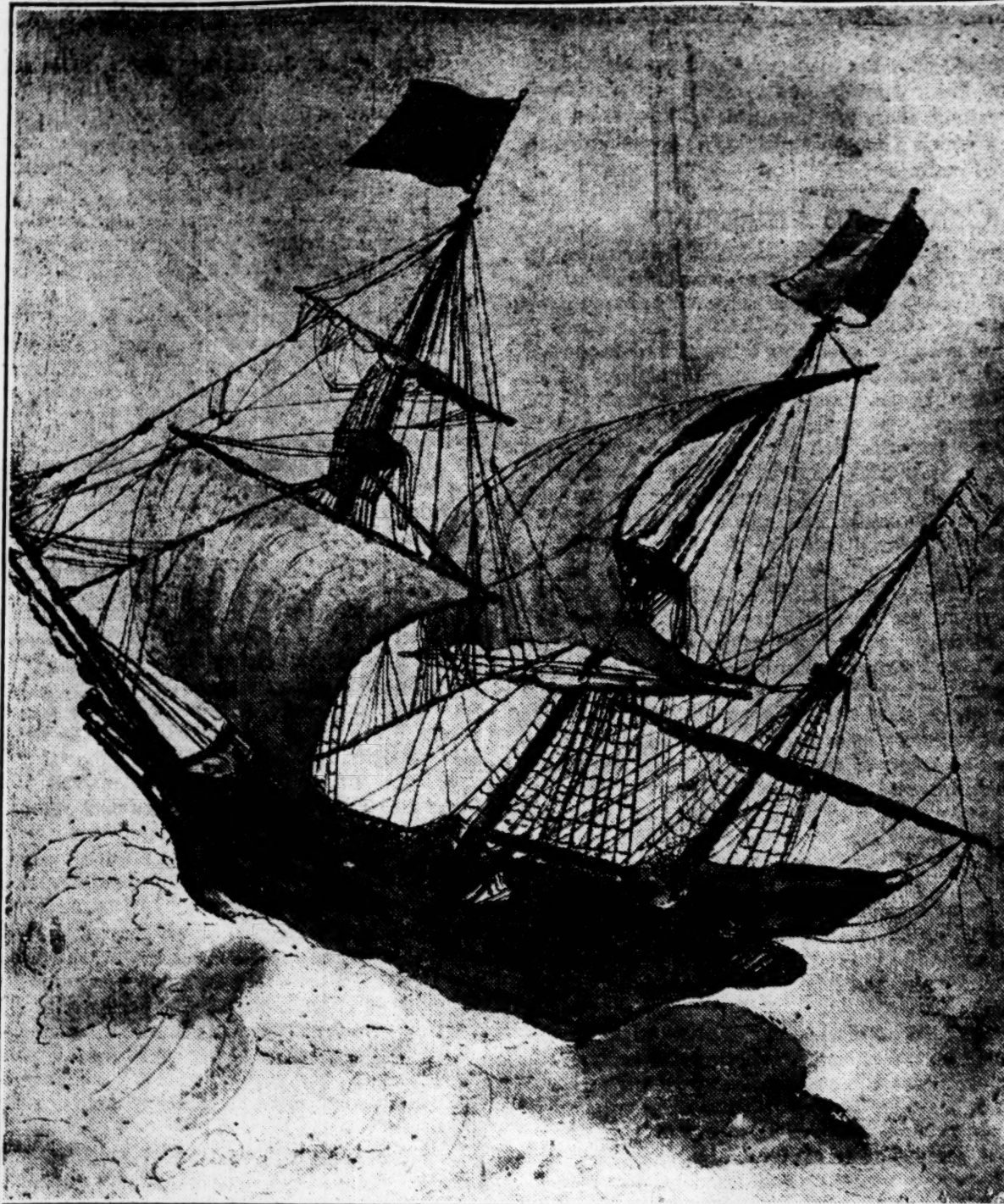
The weather has now cleared for a while. The sun is hot, the saloon skylight warm to the touch. You throw off a jersey. The tumbling water is a scale of deep blues splendid against the brass of the binnacle and the red-dishness of the spars. The engine is running without a "knock"; the sails are nicely filled; the patent log is twirling aft. A small rainbow shines steadily in the foam thrown up from the bows, and a great rainbow stretches across all heaven, with its own soft clouds, mags of dark cloud are unceasingly floating. On the flat shores of near islands the same cereals ripen as ripen at home. And this is thrilling. Distant islands are miraged. Even a distant battleship seems to be lifted clean out of the water by the so-called mirage. . . .

In the afternoon the weather is thick and squally. . . . There is plenty of water, but only in a deceiving horizontal sense. The channel is almost as narrow and as tortuous as a Devonshire lane. English charts are criminally preposterous, and so are Danish brooms. Hardly can one distinguish between a starboard and a port broom. . . .

The sea is now purple, . . . and ahead, amid faint yellow and green fields, is a white speck, together with a small red speck and blue speck. The name on the chart! And then the haven is described, and a ring of masts with fluttering flags. And then the lighthouses and the roofs detach themselves, and the actual mouth of the haven appears. Twilight falls; the engine is moderated; the deck-hand stands by a pole. Very slowly we slide in, and the multitudinous bright tints of the fishing-smacks are startlingly gay even in the dusk. The skipper takes his head, at a loss, and gives an order to the deck-hand. The deck-hand draws with a pole at a yellow smack. We have ceased to be independent. The name on the chart is a name no longer. It is a living burg, a poor little place, good enough to sleep in, and no more. But another stage on the journey to that magic capital Copenhagen.—From "The Log of the Velsa," by Arnold Bennett.

Thackeray in England and America

I had the opportunity, both in England and America, of observing the literary habits of Thackeray, and it always seemed to me that he did his



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum

A drawing by Claude Lorrain

Drawings Best Reveal Claude's Art

Left to himself the artist might perhaps, if we may judge from many of his studies from nature, have been content to paint much simpler subjects, but his patrons wanted all those sublime palaces crowded on to the quays, they wanted the nymphs and shepherds as pegs on which to hang classic quotations, they wanted the mill, the temple, and the breakwater, the company of soldiers and the herd of cattle, all combining to produce what Mr. Ruskin has aptly termed "a general sensation of the impossible." It was the spirit of the age that found its reflection in Claude's canvases. . . .

It was an age when a traveller like Evelyn could see nothing in the Alps but "strange, horrid, and fearful crags," could speak of the forest of Fontainebleau as "so prodigiously encompassed with hideous rocks of white hard stone, heaped one on another in mountainous height that I think the like nowhere to be found more horrid and solitary." . . .

Like many another artist before and since his day, Claude was obliged to think of his patrons. So he would take his studies and submit them to the process which a French painter of our own day termed "varnishing Nature for the public." . . . To those who have only known Claude through his pictures and perhaps been repelled by their artificiality, Claude's drawings come as a surprise and a delight. To appreciate these drawings rightly, we must study the originals. Neither the engravings after the drawings in the Royal Library, made by Lewis and published by Chamberlayne in 1809, nor the reproductions published by the former in 1824 and 1826, give any idea of the character and delicacy of the originals. . . .

From Baldinucci we know that Claude left besides the "Liber Veritatis," five or six other volumes of sketches and a quantity of loose drawings. It is probably to the dispersal of these that the various public and private collections throughout Europe owe the drawings by Claude which they possess. By far the greater part have found their way to England. Many are in the hands of private individuals. The collection, however, in the British Museum stands unrivalled, both for quantity and quality; it contains nearly three hundred drawings.—From "Claude Lorrain, Painter and Etcher," by George Graham.

Bonnie Fields of Rye

Our pasture lands I love to see,
With grass blue like the sky;
But my heart leads up the slope
To the waving fields of rye.

The valleys and the wheat agree,
The languid winds there sigh;
But on the hills the breezes sweep
Through billowy banks of rye.

Fair stands the green and rustling corn,
So stately and so high;
But fairer yet on highland hills
Bend her bonnie fields of rye.

There is no sight that can compare
With the highland fields of rye.
—Howard Agassiz Murrill.

A Yorkshire Employer: Old Style

A Yorkshire gentleman he was, per excellence, in every point. . . . His forehead was broad, not high; his face fresh and hale; the harshness of his north was seen in his features, as it was heard in his voice; every trait was thoroughly English, not a Norman line

anywhere; it was an inelegant, unclassic, unaristocratic mold of visage. Fine people would perhaps have called it vulgar; sensible people would have termed it characteristic; shrewd people would have delighted in it for the pith, sagacity, intelligence—the rude, yet real originality marked in every lineament, latent in every furrow. But it was an indolent, a scornful, and a sarcastic face; the face of a man difficult to lead, and impossible to drive. His stature was rather tall, and he was well made and wiry, and had a steady integrity of port; there was not a suspicion of the clown about him anywhere. . . .

I have told you some of his faults, reader; as to his good points, he was one of the most honorable and capable men in Yorkshire; even those who disliked him were forced to respect him. He was much beloved by the poor, because he was thoroughly kind and very fatherly to them. . . . Mr. Yorke's family was the first and oldest in the district; and he, though not the wealthiest, was one of the most influential men. His education had been good; in his youth, before the French Revolution, he had travelled on the continent; he was an adept in the French and Italian languages. During a two years' sojourn in Italy, he had collected many good paintings and tasteful rarities, with which his residence was now adorned. His manners, when he liked, were those of a finished gentleman of the old school; his conversation, when he was disposed to please, was singularly interesting and original; and if he usually expressed himself in the Yorkshire dialect, it was because he chose to do so, preferring his native Doric to a more refined vocabulary. "A Yorkshire burr," he affirmed, "was as much better than a Cockney's lisp, as a bull's bellow than a ratton's squeak." . . .

Mr. Yorke knew every one, and was known by every one for miles round; yet his intimate acquaintances were very few. Himself thoroughly original, he had no taste for what was ordinary; a racy, rough character, high or low, ever found acceptance with him; a refined, insipid personage, however exalted in station, was his aversion. He would spend an hour any time in talking freely with a shrewd workman of his own, or with some queer sagacious old woman among his cottagers, when he would have grudgingly granted a moment to a commonplace fine gentleman, or to the most fashionable and elegant, if frivolous, lady.—From "Shirley," by Charlotte Brontë.

When the Light Winds Lie at Rest

But when the light winds lie at rest,
And on the glassy, heaving sea,
The black duck, with her glossy breast,
Sits swinging silently.
How beautiful! no ripples break the reach,
And silvery waves go noiseless up the beach.
—Richard Henry Dana.

An Unbroken Treaty

Shortly after founding Philadelphia, Penn made a treaty of amity with the Indians; the only treaty, as some great Fenichman remarked—(was it not Voltaire?)—which was not sworn to, yet which was never broken.—Robert Shackleton.

An Open Door

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THOUGH page 499 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, contains only four lines of actual reading matter, it brings home the plain fact that the door to heaven or freedom is open. "Behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it," concludes that brief passage from Revelation.

Because this door has been set open by the omnipotent and only Mind there can be no question of its being shut by any other power, for there is no other power; and it is equally obvious that the door is open to all men, which must mean that it is within the capacity of every man to enter it. Obviously it is God's will that a man should enter; equally plainly it is a man's right that he should do so; it must be crystal clear, then, that there is no hindrance of any kind whatsoever.

Thus it is to be recognized that a man stays on the wrong side of the open door just so long, and only so long, as he persists in staying there. It is the honest willingness to sacrifice all satisfaction in a material sense of things, no matter how great at times is the temptation to take it into account, that brings the humility and might which take one through. Thus the possession of understanding of the wholly sufficing and wholly sufficient spiritual consciousness, the inflexible and absolute exclusion of anything different or opposed, is the open door; and the active, perpetual presence within the door is heaven.

Many have tried and still believe themselves to be on the "wrong side" of the door. The halt and the lame may be got to admit that the door is open, but will make the assertion, from bitter experience, that they cannot reach it, for, in sheer fact, inertia claims to chain them, or weakness to frustrate their every attempt to enter the door. Equally sincere, because equally deluded, the sinner will express his fear that the door is hardly wide enough to admit the whole of him, bag and baggage, so to speak, as though to say that he possessed something in addition to the infinite possessions of God. Of course both are mistaken.

First, the open door is not distant, but is right where it is needed, for it is omnipresent; secondly, it is wide enough to admit all mankind, for all men are privileged to repudiate materiality and seek divine Principle, for, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 99 of Science and Health, "Truth has furnished the key to the kingdom, and with this key Christian Science has opened the door of the human understanding," and they may prove what Mrs. Eddy also says on page 10 of Science and Health, "Spiritual attainments open the door to a higher understanding of the divine life." The fact is that the sick and the sinner are both suffering from the illusion that there is matter as well as spirit, and so something additional to, the complete manifestation of God.

Advising the halt and lame to leave inertia and weakness outside the open door, may arouse opposition. Yet outside they must be left, that is, their nothingness must be proved. To urge the sinner to leave outside his deluded sense of enjoyment will probably bring forth the honest declaration that heaven without sin would be the sinner's hell. Both are merely suffering from the delusion that man lives in matter and is limited by matter. And so long as they say "I cannot," they will not enter the open door.

But how is the inert bedfellow sufferer to enter? Not by pleading inertia as his excuse. Be he never so seemingly inert let him declare that inertia is wholly inert, unintelligent, and can never know, declare, or identify itself, or exist or occupy, and can never oust spiritual sense. Spiritual sense and the sense of inertia are not two entities struggling for mastery. The one is; the other is not. Spiritual sense is wholly intelligent; inertia is nothingness that cannot even suggest that it is conscious or aware of itself. And divine intelligence alone is expressing itself through man, its idea. If man is conscious of anything at all, and he is aware of all reality, then he is conscious of spiritual sense, and never conscious of inertia. Obviously the perception of inertia is impossible, because inertia is the opposite and unlikeliness of divine consciousness, which is incapable of being unlike itself. This assured, joyous knowing, this radiant recognition of the infinite awareness of Spirit, would enable a man to perceive divine reality through the door of spiritual understanding.

Let the sinner also come "face to face with this only open door into heaven. Let him ask himself why this apparent sin that he has prayed to be delivered from does not depart. This open door leads to God, the divine consciousness in which there are no unsatisfied desires.

"What did hinder you?" Let one consider this question of hindrance. What is it that seems to halt, hesitate, doubt, or waver on the very threshold? Scientifically, the only real man is in possession of full, or infinite understanding, and so is within the door. Then it is obvious that that which hesitates is the belief of hesitation; that which is inert is the belief of inertia. And so with helplessness, delay, and sin. Not one of these things ever was or could be man, or part of man, or ever have anything to do with man. Man exists because God exists. Man, the only creation there is, is man wholly, not man-plus-weakness, or man-plus-procrastination, or man-plus-hopelessness, or man-plus-matter. The

plain fact is that the true idea has never been given the added incubus of sin and disease. That is simply a lie about man, for he is separate even from the suppositional suggestion that evil is his. The only thing that man is not separate from, and cannot be separate from, is divine Principle, omnipotent consciousness.

Mrs. Eddy says on page 40 of Science and Health, "The nature of Christianity is peaceful and blessed, but in order to enter into the kingdom, the anchor of hope must be cast beyond the veil of matter into the Shekinah into which Jesus has passed before us; and this advance beyond matter must come through the joys and triumphs of the righteous as well as through their sorrows and afflictions. Like our Master, we must depart from material sense into the spiritual sense of being." Let men keep their eyes unveiled.

Caracci's Works

Style in painting is the same as in writing, a power over materials, whether words or colours, by which conceptions or sentiments are conveyed. And in this Ludovico Caracci (I mean his best works) appears to me to approach the nearest to perfection. His unaffected breadth of light and shadow, the simplicity of colouring, which, holding its proper rank, does not draw aside the least part of the attention from the subject, and the solemn effect of that twilight which seems diffused over his pictures, appear to me to correspond with grave and dignified subjects, better than the more artificial brilliancy of sunshine which enlightens the pictures of Titian; though Tintoret thought that Titian's colouring was the model of perfection, and would correspond even with the sublime of Michel Angelo; and that if Angelo had coloured like Titian, or Titian designed like Angelo, the world would once have had a perfect painter.—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The Hudson

Bathed in a dying light
The far-out-stretching valley lies
Beneath the mingling veils of day and night;
Fruit trees and gardens, woodland
and champagne,
Paths, lawns and labyrinths—a Paradise.
The mountain darkens, and the clear
Black waters at their base appear
Sending a last bright message from
the skies.
It floods the all-but-lost Elysian plain
Where knoll and bower
Shimmer and peep, till the soft twilight hour.—
To add the magic of a new surprise,
Washes them into silver gloom again.
—John Jay Chapman.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1920

EDITORIALS

A New Régime in Egypt

DISCUSSING the international situation in an interview which is likely to become historic, at Lucerne, the other day, Mr. Lloyd George intimated, quite frankly, that Great Britain could no longer continue to carry, in its entirety, the tremendous burden, in the matter of safeguarding the interests of other peoples, which the war had devolved upon her. "We are," he said, "too deeply engaged everywhere. British statesmen must in future strive to reduce the responsibility of the country." The British worker, he declared, understood the war against Germany, but he did not understand the interest that was taken in affairs of peoples on the Continent. Mr. Lloyd George was referring at the time to the situation in Russia and Poland. Nevertheless, it is significant that the same day which saw the publication of the interview containing this statement should have also seen the momentous announcement from London that Great Britain is prepared to recognize Egypt as an independent country.

To say that such a development as this is unexpected, even amongst those who have, for the past few years, been careful students of international affairs, may state one aspect of the case fairly enough, but it does not state the whole case. With ever-increasing clarity, it has been becoming evident, for many months past, that Great Britain could no longer continue to shoulder alone those burdens in the Near and Mid East which the end of the war found her sustaining, and which the final settlement had fair to bind upon her permanently. The first effort at retrenchment came considerably over a year ago, when, after repeated warnings to the Peace Conference that such a move on her part was inevitable, Great Britain withdrew her forces from Armenia. This was followed by withdrawals from Syria, on the understanding that the territory so evacuated and left without a policing force should be taken over by the French. Since then, confirmed in her responsibility for Mesopotamia and Palestine, and saddled with considerable additional responsibilities in Persia, Great Britain has been obliged to continue a rate of expenditure, in regard to which recent disclosures led to the strongest expressions of feeling throughout the country.

In addition to all this, Great Britain has been confronted, for the last eighteen months, with a condition of serious unrest, at times amounting to open revolt, in Egypt. The British occupation of Egypt has, of course, like so many other developments within the British Commonwealth, been just a growth. It was undertaken, some thirty-seven years ago, for the purpose of restoring order in a country distracted by continued revolt, and reduced to a condition of financial and moral bankruptcy. One obligation led to another, and, as the months and years passed by, Great Britain gradually found herself being forced into a kind of trusteeship, the full obligations of which were by no means, at first, apparent. The fundamental weakness of the Egyptian Government had, for centuries, been its peculiar corruption. At the time when Great Britain took over the controlling influence in the country, the government of the Khedive was probably one of the most corrupt the world has ever seen, and the Egyptian people were perhaps one of the most downtrodden. In the years which have elapsed since the British occupation began, the whole face of things has been changed. Under the direction of a succession of brilliant proconsuls, supported by a civil service which has always been noted for its devotion to duty, Egypt has been transformed into a country remarkable for its steadily-increasing prosperity. Every year, almost, that has gone by has seen the completion or inauguration of some great engineering scheme having for its object the extension of the productive area of the Nile Valley and the consequent further amelioration of the lot of the fellah.

In carrying out this beneficent work, however, Great Britain pursued a method the effects of which have been all too evident during the last few years. With all its splendid devotion to the good of the country, the Egyptian civil service has never made any serious attempt to enlist the cooperation of the Egyptian. Perfunctory cooperation there has been, of course. Between the British officials and the Egyptian officials there has generally existed all necessary courtesy and cordiality, as far as business was concerned. But there never was any serious attempt in Egypt to bring about any fusion between the Egyptian and the Anglo-Egyptian. The two worlds were always kept rigidly apart, and are as rigidly apart today as they were thirty-seven years ago. As one writer has put it: "Quite apart from national, religious, and social differences, the Anglo-Egyptian despises the native, and would be ashamed to own to a genuine friendship even with one meriting it."

The result of all this has been, of course, that the British rule in Egypt, no matter how it might be styled, always appeared to the Egyptian as an "occupation." No matter how large a share he might be given in the government, he always felt that the real government was the government of the "occupying power." Such a relationship as that which subsists between Great Britain and India, and which found such forcible expression, some time ago, when Lord Sinha was appointed Under-secretary of State for India in the British Government, simply does not exist as between Egypt and Great Britain.

As to the terms of the new settlement, Egypt, in return for Great Britain's recognition of her independence and a guarantee of her integrity, agrees to recognize Great Britain's privileged position in the Nile Valley, and, in the case of war, to give Great Britain every facility for access to Egyptian territory. Egypt will control her own foreign affairs, subject to the provisions that she conclude no treaties at variance with British

policy. She will have her own diplomatic representatives abroad, and the "capitulations" are to be abolished. Broadly speaking, these are the terms of separation and the basis on which a new-old member is to be added to the family of nations.

Controlling Emigration

STUDENTS of economic and industrial conditions, as they exist today in the United States and in many of the countries of Europe, are inclined to the view, based upon a careful survey of after-war problems, that a check is soon to be put upon the heretofore unrestrained exodus of the nationals of some of the European countries. While it is possible that the movement of emigrants to the United States will, for a time at least, be as heavy as transportation facilities will permit, the determination is manifested, it is said, especially by such nations as France, Italy, and Finland, to discourage, if not actually to prohibit, a wholesale emigration of laborers and artisans and their families. The desire to regulate or restrict emigration, now declared so apparent in the countries mentioned, can readily be understood and explained upon the ground that there is still great work to be done in reconstruction, in agriculture, in commerce, in manufacture, and in every line of industrial endeavor. In the countries where the physical effects of the war are most apparent, the need of man-power in carrying on the work of rehabilitation is, of course, admitted. But apparently not all of those who naturally are expected to undertake this work, unquestioningly and ungrudgingly, are inclined to make what they seem to regard as a personal sacrifice in order that the processes of rebuilding and reconstruction may be hastened. Many, it is said, are seeking an opportunity to escape the very economic and social conditions that are due to retarded reconstruction. The cost of living is, in many cases, higher in European countries than in the United States, while employment is said to be uncertain, and labor, in many instances, indifferently paid.

There has been no disclosure yet of restrictive measures that will be undertaken to check or to regulate the emigration of those whom the European governments may deem it desirable to impress into necessary service at home, but there are already indications of the working out, somewhat indefinitely, of a plan of cooperative interchange by which an industrial balance between those countries may be reached and maintained. Thus there is already an effort to induce Italian miners to emigrate to France, where, these workmen are advised, social and wage conditions are better than in the United States. As an inducement to the Italian Government, France is said to have offered to exchange six tons of coal per month in return for each Italian miner persuaded to go to work in France. In Greece it is reported that the government is arranging to aid returning emigrants, and a fund has been set apart to help needy subjects to return. The Land Law, recently enacted, by which landowners are permitted to retain one-third of their estates and surrender two-thirds to the peasants, is regarded as a powerful inducement to those who had previously intended to emigrate. Above all this, power is vested in the governing authority to prohibit emigration at any time when this may be deemed necessary. In Finland, the government policy is to set aside settlement areas, ownership of the land to be vested whenever the land is occupied and brought under cultivation. In addition, the government offers cooperation by furnishing supplies and tools.

There is, however, still another and more interesting aspect of this new policy of some of the European governments toward their nationals. The prospective measures already indicated, and the policies which now prevail, are, although perhaps more than moderately paternalistic, defensible, if not actually salutary. But there appears to have been impressed upon some of the European governments, clearly as a result of the war, the desirability, as they see it, of maintaining a national solidarity, or a national integrity, even among their emigrants, and this by means of what has come, in the United States, at least, to be unfavorably regarded. It is the system of providing for and encouraging a measure of dual citizenship and fealty. Thus, it is explained, Italy plans to give its nationals throughout the world actual elective representation in its home government. Other nations are said to be considering somewhat similar plans, the Lithuanians in the United States having at present three deputies to represent their interests at the next meeting of the Constituent Assembly of Lithuania. This departure from the established order may perhaps be accepted as the answer of at least some of the European governments to recent intensive efforts in the United States to Americanize the alien residents. It has long been known that this policy in the United States, unofficial perhaps, was not unchallenged by the subjects of many European governments, and indirectly, at least, by those governments themselves. It is undeniable, certainly, that new aspects of the immigration problem are to be presented for consideration in the United States. Decisions must be reached, it seems certain, with wise and just regard for nationalistic factors that have been heretofore looked upon as almost negligible.

Liquor Snares in Primary Elections

IF COMMON expectation is anything to go by, the appearance of women at the polls in the United States will not be at all helpful to those candidates for political office who are sympathetic with the liquor interests. But the women may not get to the polls, as voters, in time to have much effect in the selection of the men who will later stand as candidates for Congress in the elections of the coming November. The legal obstacles to the acceptance of the Tennessee vote, as completing the necessary ratification of the woman suffrage amendment, bid fair to be overcome before the primary elections are called, but even if there be no delay under this head, the preliminaries of registering may not everywhere be taken care of in time to bring the woman's vote to bear upon the nomination of the congressional candidates.

All the more reason, then, that the men who believe it important to support the new prohibition law, by sending to Congress only such representatives as can be

trusted to uphold the law and not to favor its modification, should exercise the utmost care this year to inform themselves as to the prohibition sentiment and records of all who aspire to congressional preferment, and see to it that their own ballots are not among the missing when the primary votes come to be counted. For it is in the primaries that the congressional candidates will be picked, and in districts where a nomination is as good as an election, the results of the primaries will, of course, be virtually the final results.

It is not to be any too simple a matter, this year, for the ordinary voter to assure himself of making his vote count for a prohibition supporter. The brewers, the liquor interests generally, have seen their chances for reinstatement to power becoming fewer and fewer. They seem to feel that the securing of a wet Congress, so far as this may be remotely possible, is about their last hope. They are leaving nothing undone that political ingenuity and experience can suggest as a means of crowding out the dry candidates and jockeying the wet candidates into positions where the general run of voters may be induced or tricked into giving them their support.

Two instances in Massachusetts, to which attention has been called by Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, through the columns of this newspaper, may serve to indicate the nature of the pitfalls that are being spread before the prohibition voters. In one of them the danger to the prohibition side comes from the fact that no less than three candidates are listed for the Republican primaries, whereas the "beer and wine" faction have only one. Obviously, those who wish to support the beer and wine preference can hardly go astray; they will put all their votes on the one man who represents that side. On the other hand, even a generous majority for prohibition support may find itself suddenly disrupted if it is compelled to spread itself over as many as three candidates, all supposedly loyal to the dries. In the other instance a candidate, who, in a previous election, solicited and received prohibition support, has since betrayed the confidence of the prohibitionists by voting for a 2.75 per cent beer bill, and now seeks to defend his action before all the voters on the ground that his district instructed him to vote for 2.75 per cent beer.

Surely the ordinary standards by which candidates have been judged in the past are not enough to go by in the elections now opening in the United States. A candidate's record and associations must be looked into minutely, his political background as well as his public utterances must be carefully scrutinized, if voters are not to go astray. In all this it is safe to say that the women have a definite opportunity to help. Some of them may yet be denied the opportunity to cast a ballot, but they can nevertheless, if they will, do a splendid service in determining the real status of candidates with respect to the liquor question, and using their great influence in favor of those candidates who can surely be counted upon to make the liquor reform permanent.

Vacations for Humorists

TO BEGIN with, it should be explained that use of the term "humorists," in the caption of the thesis here attempted, is resorted to only as a builder of headlines or a writer of titles falls with avidity upon the synonym whose "size," measured by its number of letters, best suits the space to be filled by type of a given "point." It seems to have come about, by what strange sequence no one appears absolutely to explain, that those who so acceptably fill the role occupied by the newspaper humorists of yesterday, because of an innate self-consciousness or consuming modesty, shrink from assuming the title, though not the part, bestowed upon and accepted, not so many years ago, by such American writers as M. Quad, Petroleum V. Nasby, "Bob" Burdette, Bill Nye, and a number of others, and more recently, though perhaps not at present, by members of the newer school of so-called journalists. And yet it may seem a somewhat strange contradiction that, while these ambitious and entertaining purveyors of usually original and frequently facetious prose or verse modestly disclaim the title of the humorist, they would not, perhaps, regard as entirely complimentary an assertion that they were not humorous. But such an assertion few critics, so self-styled, and probably no "constant readers," have had the temerity to make.

The newer vogue seems to be that of the "columnist," as the architects of what may still be referred to as the humorous departments of many American newspapers choose to call themselves, which change of mode or style must, however, be regarded as but a turning inside-out of the coats long worn by the writers and wits of the somewhat older school. One hesitates to compare the finished fabric with a chapter, for instance, from "Pudd'n'-head Wilson," or one of Henry C. Bunner's "Short Sixes," or even a column of such verse as Will Visscher or Eugene Field wrote, not so long ago. Yet it must be remembered that even such a suggested criticism as that here indulged in is impersonally directed as it is impersonally expressed. None but the elect, of course, are supposed to know for whose names the cabalistic initials which frequently appear as the signature of the "columnists" stand. To the "casual reader" those who don cap and bells and enlist, incognito, as the purveyors of more or less anonymous humor to the public, masquerade as effectively as did the jesters of those days long before the world became the refuge and sanctuary of the confiding protagonists of democratic ideals.

But all the foregoing observations are beside the main point, which is that at some time in the summer months, and at what to many indulgent and patient readers seems the most inopportune time, these "columnists" permit themselves, or are permitted, to take extended vacations. They seem entirely to lose sight of the important consideration that those who have learned to turn daily to the familiar department heading, always expectantly, seldom with trepidation, much as one becomes accustomed to the routine of breakfasting, must grievously miss the daily exercise in mental calisthenics which the ingenious "columnist" so generously provides, when the humorists—the term persists—are absent for what seems an almost

interminable fortnight. The indulgent but exacting reader, if he could be consulted, might perhaps elect that the columnist's vacation should be timed to correspond with his, that he might, in the enjoyment of the seashore, the mountains, or the lakes, not so greatly miss his daily joke or quip, penciled, clipped, or contributed. But all those who work and read cannot well play at the same time. Some must stay at office or shop, for even a "columnless" newspaper must be prepared and issued, and the world must do its work. The vacations are but incidental in the great scheme, after all. It is not saying overmuch in the way of friendly appreciation, perhaps, but it may be said, nevertheless, that a great many people, who may be a little diffident about admitting it, are glad when the cheerful, optimistic architects of the "columns" return from the wilds and settle down to the daily "grind." They have become, to many at least, a harmless indulgence, a mildly stimulating recreation.

Editorial Notes

It is safe to say that, to many people, particularly among Americans, the after-effects of the war have been almost more difficult to endure than the war itself. To all such there will be peculiar gratification in the statement just made by a National City Bank expert, writing in *The Americas*, that the after-war crisis is already past, and that, in spite of all the unrest and the economic disturbances, the worst is already over. There is not much comfort to be drawn from the authoritative statement that the conditions following the close of the European war are only about the same that have followed all the other great wars of history. No doubt every generation that has had to endure such conditions has vowed to itself that there should never be a recurrence of them. And people of today who read this banker's statement will be glad to know that expert observers feel confident that the world is once again on the upswing.

Tax assessors in the United States, it would appear, in seeking to avoid the Scylla of favoritism, run full tilt into the Charybdis of unfairness. In some cities in the United States there is the greatest reluctance to increase the tax valuation on property owned by profiteers in accordance with the tremendous increases in rents they have exacted from the tenants. These same assessors are not so considerate of the interests of the small home owner who has no increased rent income. His assessment they increase the more when they advance the general rate for the entire city. While it may be more equitable to raise the rate for all, it works out unfairly to the small home owner to force him to pay just as much proportionately as does the profiteering landlord who has doubled his rents. Real estate value is hardly a set proposition, consequently it would seem as though assessors might raise the assessable valuation of property where rents have gone up without laying the city liable in establishing any particular value thereon. If necessary, a special list of assessments on such property might be posted to guide purchasers of such property. At any rate, as it is, the reluctance to do something permits the profiteer to get away with the money and the small home owner to suffer.

FRUIT-PICKING in certain districts is considered a legitimate reason for a day's holiday at village schools. One school near Plymouth, England, had the highest record for attendance in Cornwall, although the annual holiday for fruit-picking was duly observed. Not content with this, however, the committee thought they would go one better by cutting off the fruit-picking holiday, with the result that in respect of attendance percentage they have fallen far below other schools, and there may be some difficulty in working up to obtain the government grant. The children will go fruit-picking and feel that "in for a penny, in for a pound," and stay away more than one day. Faddists cry out very loudly against child labor, but a day in the raspberry fields does the children a world of good. They absent themselves, anyway, so the committee may well take a broad view of the case.

JUDGING from enrollment reports of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, women are to figure importantly in saving the ranks of farmers from that thinning which would be the result of many young men's preference for the city, acquired after army life. No doubt women can become just as capable in farm management as men. This is one more realized instance of the movement which tends to allow the cooperation of all and not merely part of the population, in serving unrestrictedly in the world's work.

SURELY it is a curious situation when gold is found to be not worth enough to pay the cost of mining it. But that, we are told, is the situation into which the United States is now advancing. Gold production in this country, according to one of the engineers in attendance at the American Mining Congress at Washington, has declined from \$101,000,000 in 1915 to about \$40,000,000 in the current year. The reason is, of course, that the gold produced now, while nominally worth exactly as much as in 1914, has an actual purchasing power of less than half what it had in that year. At the same time, all the operations that go into mining have steadily increased in cost. If gold were only flour or sugar, its value might have risen with other values. But that is not the nature of gold, it seems. Hence the shutting down of the gold mines.

Is it possible? The Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M. P., turns his attention to the difficulties of the perishable merchandise of fruit, and his able article on the subject comes at an opportune time when the countryside is breaking out in every direction with cottage garden shows, many of them established during the war, when the importance of home-grown produce was realized. "Is it possible," he asks, "to solve the problem of bringing producers and consumers into touch without loss of quality in the goods and without undue burdens of intermediate services and charges?" If he could accomplish this, he would earn the gratitude of many a housewife in country places where it is impossible to obtain any fruit at all at whatever price, except such as she is able in modest quantities to cultivate in her own little garden.